WEEKLY JOURNAL. PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

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NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

AGENTS.

M. Lambdin, Hopkins ller, Campbells- Sam'l Ray, Jr., Tompkin

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1865.

The managers of the American Bibie Society have published a pamphlet in regard to what has been done, and what is desired further to be done to circulate the Scriptures in the Arabic language. The Boston Courier gives an epitome of the pamphlet, and explains that e has been for many years a Syrian Mission blished at Beirut, by the American Board of nissioners for Foreign Missions; and as an important and indeed indispensable instrum or the diffusion of the truths of Christianity, has made provision for the translation of Holy Scriptures into the Arabic language.

Luis work was begun by the late Dr. Eli Sn remarkable man, and has been completed by Dr. Van Dyck. Besides these translators, chosen fom their own number, the Mission has emgloved the best native talent that can be found in the country, to make the translation elegant as a faithful, so that it should conform to the style of expression and to the highest stan-64 ... of taste in Arabic literature. A still further arantee to the fidelity of the translation, as well as to its unsectarian character, is that each

beet of the translation, before being finally printed, was submitted to the careful scrutin of all the members of the Mission, to interested re scholars of all sects, to other American baries beside themselves, and to English, an, Scotch, and Irish missionaries of difpart of the empire. The highest testimony to fidelity and elegance of this translation is

found in the fact that the British and Foreign Bible Society, after an examination of the work scholars in England, rejecting all other ons, including these formerly issued by are now printing this version, so far as bey have permission from the American Bible

Several editions of the New Testament, inluding one with vowels, have been issued and idely circulated. An edition of the Psalms, welled, and also of the Pentateuch and Epistle the Hebrews, have been published; and in course of the present winter two editions of entire Bible are expected to appear. The id of distribution embraces Morocco, Algiers, nis, interior Africa, Alexandria, Cairo, Abvs sinia, Nubia, Arabia, Persia, India, Mesopota-

mia, Palestine, Syria, and Northern Turkey.

all these lands, wherever the Arabic is spoken sion of the Bible has rendered to the Eq-Koran, a work of singular merit in point expressions of the Arabic mind have since been run. Age has not made it obsolete, and use has not made it vulgar. The recognition of the Koran as an absolute standard in style, as well s given to the various Arabic-speaking na

and tribes a certain unity and consistency which they belong. All Mohammedans know read. Their religion requires them to

inting Arabic in the ordinary way are very more than eighteen hundred. It took the a type-setter in Beirut more than a year to

an Mission therefore appeal to the lib any of the American Christian public for aid to enable them to apply the process of electro-Scriptures in the Arabic language. They pro pose to electrotype six editions of the entire ble, in various sizes, two-of the New Test ment, one of the Psalms, and one of the Psalms and Prophets. The cost of making ectrotype plates for the whole seri ten different forms suggested by the

ex-five thousand dollars, about one hth of the daily expenses of the Governcludes only the making of the plates, and does not provide for a single copy of the finished edition of five thousand copies of each of the the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society have determined to commence at once, five thousand dollars.

The Courier says if needs add nothing of its forth. The appeal of the Bible Society adgof ssion of the Gospel of Christ, but to all the feel an interest in the elevation of humanity, for the diffusion of Christianity is the elevazion of humanity. The man who has learned to prefer the Bible to the Koran has made a great step in intellectual as well as moral and religious progress. He has become a better has been raised into a higher and purer atmo-

contained in our despatches, encourages the hope of peace. Resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of the State conthe Confederate authorities at Richmond, and in support of State negotiations for peace. A povement, and he boldly declares that, unless the Confederate leaders shall pause in their career, ons, he would be justified in starting a new olution." Confederate commissioners havg been refused a hearing at Washington on e ground of the recognition of the Southern tion by appointing commissioners on part of State, whose civil authority and existence we never been denied. The period is near at nd, we trust, when, by the aid of Sherman the conservative element in her Legislature,

th Carolina will be enabled to resume her eral relations. The old North State was d prosperity have been compromised by seces n, and we doubt not that a majority of her ole to-day, if permitted freely to choose destiny, would gladly renew their allegie to the Union. With the utmost reluctance fruits; and now the opportunity we trust on to be offered them of establishing the old upon their soil. The loyal States are eager

The brave and triumphant veterans berman are still destined Lee-ward.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1865.

The escape of Hood from Tennessee with e remnant of an army is not attributed to the owness of General Thomas's movements, or to the efficient service rendered by Forrest with his avalry corps, but to a peculiar incident and a strange mistake. After the defeat of the rebel host in front of Nashville, orders were given to arsue the fleeing columns, when General Thomas, who had been up for several days and nights in succession superintending the disposition of troops, and directing their movements on the battle-ffeld, stretched his exhausted frame upon a cot to obtain a few hours sleep. The head was heavy, and soon the weary eyes were closed in a deep slumber. All of the neces sary orders had been issued to the corps and di vision commanders in relation to the part each was to take in the operations in the morning. But one direction was neglected, and it seems that the General trusted to the good sense of his aids in this matter. They understood his plans, and the duty was so apparent and simple that he deemed it useless to issue any particular orders in regard to it. We refer to his pontoons, which were loaded on wagons in such a manner as to be ready for use when ever such time arrived. He deemed it useless to give instructions in regard to them, for he thought it would be plain to the judgment of the poorest soldier that it was intended that the train should accompany the main column of the army in the forward movement. This was a ommon-sense view of the matter, but it apmembers of his staff. The General was aroused

rom his heavy sleep, and asked by the Adjutant whether the pontoon train should move out on the Shelbyville pike, or take the road leading to is the worst despotism on earth. Political Columbia. The General was in a dreamy, half unconscious state at the time, and, with a yawn-"Shelbyville"-closed his eyes again and among the people and preportionably strengthen ing came, and in the early dawn the regiments were formed and the advance commenced. General Thomas, during the day, rode near the head of the column, leaving his staff officers to ward. The roads were heavy, the weather inclement, and the movements difficult and somewhat slow. In the afternoon the General was surprised to learn that the wagons loaded with the pontoons were not accomp main column, but were following in the rear of triotic. detachment of the army moving down the Shelbyville pike. A messenger was at once started back to rectify the mistake, but, before he caught up with the train and delivered his It had to return to the place of starting in order o get on the Columbia road. The wagons ved but slowly, loaded as they were, and it

required nearly two days time for the ponder-

ous train to reach the front of the column. The air grew mild, the snow melted, and the rains continued to fall, flooding the country with water and swelling the streams beyond their banks. Our army pressed closely upon Hood's rear, and if our pontoons had been up, it is believed that the remnant of his dispirited force would have been crushed at Columbia upon the banks of Duck river. We were forced halt nearly two days at Rutherford's creek, n ordinary times an insignificant stream, but now swollen to the size of a respectable river. Hood was on the opposite side of the creek, engaged in crossing his shattered battalions over Duck river. It was the time to strike a crushing blow, but General Thomas was forced to impatiently await the arrival of gained the south bank of Duck river, and rapidly retreated to the Tennessee: The mistake was a sad one to us, for the delay occasioned by it insured the escape of the rebel army. It was a peculiar blunder, and one that ersities there may be in Gen. Thomas should not be held responsible ciation and forms of expression, the for. He relied upon his staff officers to assist him in superintending the movements of the that fell into the hands of the soldiers. The be same. There are no dialects affecting army, and trusted the direction of minor details to their judgment. He had not the least troops than they did from those at Fort Lyon, dered to the Arabic language a service conception that they were ignorant of the road was taken completely by surprise when informed of the grave mistake that had been committed. General Thomas was not basty to attach blame to the action of his Adutant. He, perhaps, felt timid about directing the General before giving orders. He found General Thomas asleep, and he may have acille" as a rational answer to his question. The mistake was a peculiar one, and, while we exculpate Gen. T. from all blame, we do not feel justified in censuring any officer attached we believe, have never been made public, and we only publish them now in order to show on what a slender thread the fate of an army etimes hangs. General Thomas achieved a

should feel satisfied with the spoils that he has given us, without pausing to find fault with have been. Hood was badly whipped, "and he caped from Tennessee with the remnant of an ay. This was due not to his own general hip, but simply to the execution of a wrong der in the Federal camp. Hood is now enged beyond the Tennessee in reorganizing his battered and demoralized columns, while Gen. omas is mustering his forces for a bold and laving campaign. Before spring shall come with balmy breath and early flowers, our army will have accomplished glorious results, and we will hear from it with Gen. Thomas at its head

far from the Tennessee line. The people of the loyal States may le useful lesson from the inculcations of the rebel press, by which it is sought to invigorate the failing energies of rebellion. The leaders of the South, moved by the painful necessities of their condition, and determined to test every are urging the people to willingly adopt the extreme sacrifices demanded by the immiout to the South, to be realized in secession, are emembered now only to tantalize a people naugurated a war whose success was impossie to them, but whose final alternatives were utter ruin or conquest. This fact is at last be ing realized. The hour of distress has come oon them; and we can but admire the valor with which it is met, despite the lack of that patriotic discretion whose promptings should ment which nowrished their life in the bette days of peace. But they are urged to accept anything rather than submission to the lawful rule they threw off in 1861. Every energy of tenance of their perishing cause. "Let the Sovernment," said the Richmond Enquirer in a ecent article, "determine what it needs, and what it can use, and if it be our lands, our ouses, our negroes, our horses, our money, ourselves, it must have them." Such is the

sacrificial spirit sought to be infused into the the highest moral courage from the instruction of the enemy. The traitors are taught to devote their lives and all they possess to the sustenance of a causeless and cruel rebellion against a just and munificent government. No crifice is too great if it secures the disruption of the nation. If, then, traitors can be martyrs to crime, with what unrestrained devotion hould the patriot lay his all upon his country's altar in this hour of her peril! The army and navy of the Union are struggling against the inplacable foe of free, enlightened institutions the heritage of our fathers. The most sacred interests of a hundred generations hence are emhe appeal addressed to rebels shall strengther their hearts and nerve their arms in the name of their guilty work, it should stir the blood of every patriot freeman, and call forth every element of endurance in this mighty trife for the nation. Away with all croaking about war and its sacrifices. Let the Government determine what it needs and what it can use, and if it be our lands, our houses, our ne groes, our horses, our money, ourselves, i must have them. Such is the spirit of a heroic

people encumbered by national peril.

It is much to be regretted that a disposito partisan views a test of loyalty. The disposition is the offspring of malice and narrowness of mind. There is but one true standard of lovalty-support of the National Government Men naturally differ as to the wisdom or efficacy of public measures, but they need not, therefore, be disloyal to the Government itself. The very difference between opinions, properly discussed, may subserve the highest popular interests, resulting in the adoption of the wisest means and ways. Governor Bramlette, in his message to the Legislature, touches this point

The truly loyal men differ as patriots and statesmen, not as partisans. The good of country and the success of right principles of government is the controlling object of the truly loyal man. Self and party bounds the partisan's desires. With the patriot, devotion to country and support of its cause is the test of loyalty. With the partisan, subserviency to yalty. With the partisan, subserviency to party is the test of loyalty. The love of country in the patriot rises like our own proud eagle above the clouds, and bathes in the snulight of truth and liberty; but the affections of the partisan, like the "mousing owl," seek night and darkness to cover their grovelling flight. How any man voted at our recent elections did not determine his true character, nor signify the degree of his patriotism; it only determined the character of his judgment upon measures of policy and as to men. None but the partisan seeks to make it a test of loyalty. The patriotic spurn such test as an insult to lovalty, and an outrage upon free government. He is unworthy of trust in any capacity who urges such tests.

The extract contains the spirit of enlightened patriotism. The distinction drawn between the patriot and partisan is daily witnessed around us, and it is the source of three-fourths of the dissension in our midst. The tyranny of party toleration of all that does not strike at the fate of the Government itself, would beget harmony was oblivious to everything around him. Morn. the Union cause. The opposite spirit engenders etual hostility to the cause

Here in Kentucky every effort consistent with the safety of the Government should be exerted to harmonize public sentiment. The asperities see that the proper trains were brought for- arising from this melancholy struggle should be healed, if possible, by the exercise of a liberal spirit in those who control public interests. The State should move on as a unit, sternly battling for the Government of the Union. Kentucky is true: every pulsation of her great heart is pa-We love the cause now staked against a powerful rebellion, and we can make vast sacrifices to maintain it. Therefore let self and party be subordinated to the one true test of loyalty-devotion to country and support of its

The Indian race, in their present condiion, challenge pity from the philanthropic world. Painful necessity has often demanded the severest inflictions upon them at the hands of the whites, yet their misfortunes, as the weaker party, appeal to the magnanimity of the Anglo-Saxon. With daring revenge, they confront with their primitive bows and arrows the destructive rifle and cannon of a superior race. The recent conduct of Col. Chivingston, commanding United States forces in Colorado, attacking a defenceless Indian yillage and perpetrating wholesale massacre of men, women, and children, should excite for those poor creatures the generous pity of the nation, and we are gratified that it is to be subjected to Con-

The massacre is pronounced by Judge Harding, of Colorado, the most cruel that history rds. He says that the "Indians had previously given up their arms; they molested no ravellers; they claimed to be quiet and peaceable; yet they were surprised by a military force coming some two hundred miles for the purpose, at dead of night, and the victims included were men, women, and children. Geo. Dent, son of Col. Dent, was killed, with a number of other halfbreeds that were stopping at the lodges. Not a soul was spared-man, woman, or papoose-

We know the fiendish treatment to which white women and children in the far West have been subjected by small Indian bands-enough o bring down the retribution of American solyet we can afford to be just and honorable toward their feeble race. They have been driven from their old hunting-grounds, and are rapidly diminishing. The conduct of Colonel Chivingston appears to have been as unnecessary as cruel, but his condemnation should not be rendered without proper testimony from the

people of Colorado. Not many years henca, the Indian race will have been extinguished. They are passing rapidly away before our civilized immigration, and at last they will be known only in the fiction of Cooper and the poetry of Longfellow. In 1850, they were 400,000; in 1855, 350,000; and the census of 1860 shows only 295,400. This exhibits the decrease in their population of 50,000 every five years. As the white immigration moves Westward, the ratio of their diminution is greatly augmented. Let not cruel outchery hasten the extinction of these poor

SUE MUNDY .- We have it from good authorty that Sue Mundy is not a female, as is generally believed, but is in reality Jerome Clark, a son of Hector M. Clark, of Simpson county, Ky. and cousin to Hon Beverly L. Clark; also cousin to Tandy Clark, now in the State prison for robbing the mails. He is about 22 years of age, of edium female stature, small feet and hands, face beardless and quite handsome, voice soft and feminine-all together making a counterfeit so perfect that even John Morgan, on a certain casion, mistook him for a female. He belonged to Morgan's command, and was with him on his raid through Ohio. His first experiment at deception in female attire, was played off upon his commanding General. He was neatly dressed in Bloomer costume, wore a fancy military cap, containing a wig of female hair, which in long tresses flowed down carelessly over his shoulders. Thus attired, he was introduced to his chieftain by some of his comrades in arms as Miss Sue Mundy, who, under the irresistible promptings of patriotism, was earnestly solictous to obta'n a position in his command favorable to the development of her highly intensified sympathies and prowess in behalf of the rebellion. Morgan, struck with the beauty and heroic bearing of Miss Mundy, at once consentto enroll her, and give her a desirable posiion. But, on inquiring particularly in refer-Sir." When the merriment resulting from his successful experiment had subsided, Morgan reparked, 'All right, boys; we will have use for Sue Mundy." It followed that Clark, in the character of Sue Mundy, rendered invaluable

The documents accompanying the Govrnor's Message, the publication of which will be concluded in our columns to-morrow, emprace matters deeply interesting to the State. They constitute an important chapter in the history of Kentucky affairs, and will attract at-

ention throughout the country. The annals of the past furnish no parallel to he record of infamy exposed by the report of he committee sent to investigate affairs in the months was cursed by the maleadministration of Brigadier-General A. E. Paine. The name of Paine will descend in history linked with universal hatred, as the synonyme of all villanies He is the embodiment of human disgrace and cruelty. Gen. Fry and Col. Brown have been anable to present to the country all the facts establishing the dastardly conduct of Paine. destroy, or had not recorded, the evidence of his crimes. Comments have been made in our olumns before on the maleadministration of General Paine, and it was intimated in some It was natural to believe them overdrawn from the extraordinary facts in the case, but the port that it were difficult to exaggerate the

The most popular song now sung in the Confederacy is one of Bellini's gems from order of time. Norma. It is entitled "Where are now the

THE REPORT THE VERY CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL -- It is generally beeved that General Scott was the first recipient the honors of this distinguished title. 3ut Washington was appointed by Congress Lin. ant-General of the Armies of the United states. (See New American Cyclopedia, Vol. XVI., page 256). In biography, this work ives the lives of all eminent persons, ancient and modern, and in history, the principal events

One hundred and thirteen commissioned officers and five surgeons of the rebel arm vere sent to Fort Delaware yesterday, and five hundred and seventy enlisted men to Camp Chase. Three hundred and sixty-five enlisted men will be forwarded to the same camp to-day.

A REVIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT HOG PURCHASI N KENTUCKY .- We clip the following article rom the Frankfort Commonwealth;

The loss sustained by the people of Kentu

The loss sustained by the people of Kentucky in the sale of their hogs, caused by the military orders of the Onlined States, renders a review of the orders and the facts attending their execution necessary for the purpose of their full investigation by the proper authorities, for the due punishment of the guilty, and the prevention of similar wrongs in the future.

To understand fully the effect and purpose of those orders, it must be borne in mind that hogs when fattened must be sold or killed, or the cost of their continued feeding on high priced corn, will be attended with great loss. In this respect they differ from wheat, corn, and dead provisions, which can be kept without sale at but small expense. It is also well known that hog producers are not prepared for slaughtering and curing their hogs, except on a small scale for family use. The house-room, apparatus, barrels, salt, and skilled workmen all require preparation and time for arrangement. Hence the ration and time for arrangement. Hence the urmers in this State have invariably for years armers in this State have invariably for year, neat sold the live hogs to the large pork-house of Cincinnati and Louisville, and to one in Lexnegton, and they had no other market. It reulis from these facts, that if the transportation of hogs to Cincinnati and Louisville is prohibited, except by one person, who will only buy at a specified price, the farmer is compelled to sel is swiplus hogs to that person and at that price.

thed.

The pork-packing season commences about the 1st November. Just before that period the 1st Military order was made by Gen. Burbridge, t prohibited all transportation of hogs on railbads or across the Ohio river. It was followed in the 27th of October, 1864, by an order from the General informing the people of this State. be General informing the people of this State but the Government desired to purchase their arphis hogs, and that the fruir market value could be paid for them, and referring to Major monds, of the Commissary Department at unisville, for details in effecting the purchase, ajor 8 ymonds at the same time published his cogramme. It consists of dividing the State

major Symonds at the same time published his programme. It consists of dividing the State into Districts, and appointing a Government Agent in each to purchase the hogs. In addition, however, to these purchasing agents of Major Symonds, the pork-house in Lexington, Jones, Day, & Co., were especially permitted to purchase and slaughter eight thousand hogs, but were not to interfere with the agent of the District, by giving a higher price, or otherwise. At the date of these orders, hogs had an established market price in Cincinnati, and that has become firmer and higher since. That price because of the price of the distance from Cincinnati, and the consequent increased or diminished cost of transportation. At this price of ten dollars hogs could be freely sold, and sales were actually made and the hogs driven to the railroad at that price, when they were stopped from transportation by hose orders. There would therefore be no question or doubt that ten dollars per hundred troes was the fair market price of hogs at Lexpeten and in proportion for operation of purchase or properties of contractions and in proportion for degree or shorter. question or doubt that ten dollars per hundred gross was the fair market price of hogs at Lexington, and in proportion for donger or shorter distances from the clites of Louisville and Cincinnati. Yet, with these unmistakable facts, and in utter falsification of the promise of the fair market value being paid, Maj. Symonds's agents fixed eight dollars per hundred as the Government price in Fayette county, and nine dollars per hundred in Louisville, and with variations for greater or less distances from Louisville The handbill of one of these agents fixing these greater or less distances from Louisville. The handbill of one of these agents fixing these prices is copied below. There being no competing purchaser permitted, the farmers were compelled to lose two dollars per hundred, being from five to seven dollars on the hog, or go on for an indefinite time feeding them with corn worth five dollars the barrel. The agents were also busy in circulating rumors, that if the hogs were not sold, but killed and cured by the hogs were not solo, but killed and cured by the owners, the product would be impressed by the Government at its own price. These rumors reon from the s Gen. Burbridge in Frankfort, reported in the Commonwealth and other papers, with the adamonwealth and other papers, with the apparation, that whether the farm ould be paid at all would depend on how the

rices of nine dollars in Louisville, and eight in exinction and vicinity, has not been made pube. The firm of Day, Jones, & Co. were mabled under their permit to purchase eight nousend hogs. But whether they strictly beyed their orders, hot to overbid the Government agent, may be regarded as dubious. It is very certain the people of Kentucky ere very indignant at this bare-faced and bold officery. For once there was unanimity in this tate, outside of the few who shared in the speils of the plunder. Their expression Indignation was load, though at the time, out judical causes, the newspaper press gave of adequate utterance of it. To throw a veil over the robbery, Major Symonds published in the Louisville Journal some pleis to questions put to him on this subject, no one of them he says: "The price I agree to as for hogs when delivered here is fully equivalent to the triver. Metallic to the river. Metallic to the control of the river.

n one of them he save. "The price I agree to as for hogs when delivered here is fully equivlent to the price paid forth of the river. My
wire and intentiem is that the farmers shall resize as much as if they had sold to regular packrs." What price in plain dollars and cents
lajor Symonds did actually pay is not stated,
or has it been made public. But as the daily
unblished price at Cincinnati was over eleven must have paid his agents that amount when livered in Louisville. But the handbill of his telivered in Louisville. But the handbill of his legent only offered the farmers nine dollars per annored when delivered in Louisville, when hundred when delivered in Louisville, when packers did actually pay over eleven dollars in Chehnati, or eight dollars per hundred in Lexington, when packers actually contracted to pay ten dollars, and would have freely given that price if permitted to buy. Did Major Symonds know what his agents were offering to the farmers when he made that statement? It is hard to believe a man in his position could knowingly be guilty of so gross a falsehood. Yet it is equally difficult to believe that he was ignorant of the prices given by his agents to the farmers, and that those prices were not fully two dollars per hundred below the Cincinnatizates.

ates.

About the middle of November, Colonel KilJurn, the superior of Major Symonds, appears
to have become aware of the wrongs done to
centucky in this hog swindle. As the only
beans of effectually righting that wrong, he,
by orders issued on the 15th and 17th of Noember, opened the hog trade to all dealers,
and permitted free transportation to market.
Logs at once rose to ten dollars per hundred in
the interior of Kentucky, with plenty of dealers
to buy at that rate. But justice and truth only
orevailed for two days—not long enough to selfand transport a single hog.

On the 17th of November, Major Symonds, a published order, announced that he was trusted with the whole control of the hogalls on the people to sell to his agents.

mphatically tells them that he makes no th

which the fair market price of hogs was by his agents while the restriction lasted. lignation at the plundering wrong was ex-essed in the most unvarnished and unmistakole English, and he promised to sweep it clear om the State. Accordingly, on the 27th of ovember, an order of General Burbridge abol-

from the State. Accordingly, on the 27th of November, an order of General Burbridge abolishes all previous orders and restrictions on the hog trade. Prices at once rose to their proper standard and have so remained ever since.

It is said that only about sixty thousand were purchased by Major Symonds's agents. The sum out of which the farmers were robbed on that number, could not be less than three hundred thousand dollars. The price offered by the sole purchasers permitted in the market, being at least that amount below the fair market value. Has the Government reaped the advantage of that robbers? It is not presumable that it did. The Government thanks no official for swindling or plundering its citizens. The presumption is that the plunder was shared by the Government officials and employes.

The pecuniary loss, however, is a very small matter compared with the indignity to the State. Hogs were far more abundant in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois than in Kentucky. Yet Kentucky was singled out for oppression. It amounted to a declaration that she was no longer the equal of her sister States, but should be "a hever of world and a drawer of water" for the other States.

The stain can only be washed away by the

tates.

The stain can only be washed away by the endign punishment of all concerned in the rong. For this purpose a full investigation of I the facts should be demanded.

The orders referred to and the handbill of the convenient agent are considered below in their ernment agent are copied below in their of time.

A KENTUCKIAN.

We omit the orders, as they are well know

to a majority of our readers.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1864.

The telegraphic synopsis of the speech of on. George H. Yeaman, on reconstruction and the slavery amendment to the Federal Con stitution, published in our columns yesterday. give fresh impetus to the cause of emancipation in Kentucky. Deep anxiety prevails to see a full report of Mr. Yeaman's argument, which, as indicated in the synopsis, was able and comprehensive. A new era is opening in the history of our Commonwealth, produced by the civil war, which, more or less, has affected every interest in the country, and Mr. Yeaman, fully sensible of the duties and necessities of the hour, has met the issues with boldness, frankness, and statesmanship. The popular mind is grasping with additional power and wisdom the vital questions distinguishing the period through which the nation is passing. Great difficulties are to be overcome, but mighty, irresistible energies will be brought to bear against them, opening up the path to national triumph. Mr. Yeaman has exalted himself to a position from which, with an enlightened practical eye, he looks these difficulties in the face. He has sounded the angular points in the transition period now making its enduring impress upon the nation.

The reconstruction bill reported by Mr. Yeaman-short, clear, and single in its purposeprovides simply that when a civil government republican in form, and compatible with the Union and Constitution, shall be established or administered in any State, such State shall, in Union, and its government guaranteed: that in establishing such a government, those only shall vote who are entitled according to the law of such State as it existed on the 6th of Novemshall prejudice the right to persons entitled thereto by court of competent jurisdiction, and all questions touching such right to freedom and the title to property are remitted to the courts. The whole idea is, that the people in rebellion shall lay down their arms, submit to the lawful authority of the Federal government. and establish loyal State governments consistent with the Constitution, leaving all disputed matters to the decision of competent courts. The President, in his late message to Congress, expressed Mr. Yeaman's idea, when he said that all that was necessary to stop the war was for those who made it to lay down their arms and submit to the law.

The abolition of slavery Mr. Yeaman regards s a foregone conclusion, and, looking to his own State, feels that it would be folly and ruin Kentucky to make a stand and a political fight for an institution already condemned by our situation, and the inevitable tendency of events incident to the war, it would, unquestionibly, be wise and politic in Kentucky to remove from her limits this effete and burdensome institution of slavery. Kentucky would lead anly a forlorn hope in laboring to save slavery, when its peculiar friends, who made war in its behalf, now contemplate its speedy overthrow. The rebels themselves are preparing for eman ipation, and what could Kentucky accomplish n further upholding slavery? The present Legslature of the State will maturely consider the ubject, and, looking destiny in the face, will augurate measures directed to its extinction. As soon as the full report of Mr. Yeaman's peech shall reach us, we will give it a place in Furl the starry banner, and lay it proudly

away among the archives of a glorious State!

The bright hues have faded, the silken folds

are soiled, rent, and tattered. Yet the flag, to

the eyes of the brave, has lost none of its beau-

ties. The banner is rich with historical honors

-it is bathed in a sunlight of glories! Years

ago it was intrusted to brave hands, and proud-

y has it flaunted to the breeze, when heavy with the thunders of battle; and in the hour of danger has been the standard around which freemen rallied. The contest raged flercely, and the shock of opposing armies; yet amid the fearroudly above the heads of men who fought with desperation, and who were not conquered emblem of their cause, they guarded it with ealous interest, and sealed its honor with their blood. A trust, committed to their keeping by fair hands and loyal heartsthey were faithful to the charge, and roved their devotion with the sacrifice of ife. War-worn and tattered now, it is more ear to us than before & was first unfurled on the field of danger, and baptized in the fierce storm of battle! Yes, lay it away among speak to future generations how great has been the struggle for freedom, how nobly brave men ave rallied and fought to preserve the life of a nation! It is the banner of the free-the flag whose every stripe and star is dear to the cause of liberty, whose preservation is a guarantee of the triumph of the rights of man. It had its irth amid the trying scenes of the Revolution; ts identity was established after long years of suffering and bloodshed, and its triumph was he downfall of oppression. Born with ington, it will be dear to the people who love reedom while the memory of that noble chieftain remains. Made glorious by the success of a just cause, it will be honored while the spirit of our nationality exists. Traitors raised their hands against flag. They tore it from its staff and rampled it in the dust-an object of scorn. The insult was not to the flag alone, but to the cause of liberty, the memory of Washington. oicing in the birthright of freedom, who were roud of their cause, and regarded every fold f their flag as sacred; who were taught lessons of liberty in childhood's hours when a mother with a lullaby; who cherished these memories as holy-the insult was to them and their principles, and they could not stand by and idly witness an act of sacrilege and wrong, and behold such rash profanity. The lessons of a life and the memory of the heroes of the Revolution could not be forgotten in an hour, and the songs of freedom swelling in their hearts could not be stilled in a moment. The fires smouldering in their breasts were kindled into a hot, glowing flame, the songs burst forth in glorious peans, and, as the notes re-echoed throughout the land, a wave of wild enthusiasm rolled from East to West, and strong hands and brave hearts rallied around the flag, responded to the call "to arms," and in one short month thousands of freemen were marching to avenge the insult offered by traitor hands. It was then that this tattered flag was intrusted to the keeping of een unfurled, and, whether in victory or repulse, it has been a standard sacred to freemen, and around which heroes fought and died. The whistling rifle-ball and the shricking shell have rent its folds, yet it has been upborne, and amid

the angry thunders, the flame of fire, and the clang of steel, no soldier has faltered in its support. Blood and carnage reigned on every side et freemen knew no fear so long as the banner floated in the clouds of smoke to cheer them At Mill Springs it was flaunted in defiance to the rebel banner, and throughout the day it was the emblem of success and victory. The Union forces fought gallantly, and the Confederate nost was driven from the field in confusion, leaving among their dead the gifted, misguided the rugged hills our lines bravely charged, when the waters of the Cumberland were freighted with the thunders of Fort Donelson; and, though soiled by blood and torn by many a shell, the flag still proudly advanced with the columns intil it was planted in triumph upon the strong walls of the fort. At Shiloh, again the starry emblem was unfurled and deluged in smoke and fire. On the evening of the 6th of April the columns were shattered, the line was broken, and gory death reigned on every side, yet the flag was not lowered. The men proved true to the trust. All over the broad field, from where the first stand was made in the morning to the river bank, when night was closing upon the scene, were strewn the mangled and the dead. Yet the living fal-tered not, nor trailed their banner lows It

norrow when the divisions advanced, led by the veterans under General Buell. Again the battle raged in all its fury and the long lines. surged back and forth like the angry roll of the stormy sea. The foe was beaten and victory perched upon the starry banner. But we read upon the faded folds the words of Corinth, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and other names equally historic, and and marked by many a storm. The trust has been faithfully kept. Hostile cannon have thundered in vain. The banner is rich with history to-day. Tattered, war-worn, bloodstained, it is far more dear and sacred now than when the folds were free from rent and soil. It is crowned with a wealth of honors-is made and hallowed by freemen's blood. Yes, furl the starry emblem, and lay it proudly away among the archives of an honored State, for every stripe, star, and shred has been consecrated to a holy cause, and is dear to those who revere the memories of the past, are proud of the glories of the present, and look hopefully forward to a bright and happy future for our country. Furl the torn and tattered flag, lay the precious relic carefully by, and the memory of its glorious career will but augment the deep and swelling thoughts which overpower all others, and con-

duct the world at last to freedom.

through the New York papers as to ac early recognition of the Southern Confederacy by England and France. Similar marvellous rumors have been periodically circulated through the country ever since the war began. It is stated now that the military preparations going on in Canada are designed to support Great Britain in the emergency likely to arise from the intervention contemplated in American affairs; and that the recent important articles of the Richmond Examiner and the Sentinel, as to a foreign alliance by the South in preference to subjugation by Federal arms, were inspired by Louis Napoleon and put forward to prepare the Southern mind for the last bold movement of the Confederate leaders. The Confederacy, it is aroued, has reached a desperate strait: recent events have demonstrated the inability of the South to achieve her independence alone, and rather than witness the Union's restoration by force of arms, England and France, have determined to interpose. The Confederate States have already offered themselves as Colonies to England and France, or, at least, have asked those powers to assume a protectorate over them, and, it is said, notice will be given, after the 4th of March, that England and France recognize Mr. Lincoln as President only of such States as are represented in the Electoral College, which will be tantamount to a recognition of Confederate independence. A currency; England and France know full well the disastrous result to them which would nevitably follow intervention by them in our domestic struggle. Their commerce would be swept from the sea by our invincible navy. Least of all would they now assume the responsibility of interference when the waning fortunes of rebellion indicate its early appression. The story originated, we doubt not, in the brain of rebel emissaries on Canadian soil, seeking to counteract the influence of the gloomy articles lately produced by the Richmond press. The statesmanship of Europe is too sagacious, as well as too selfish, to undertake the dangerous experiment of intervention rom motives of humanity alone-and none other could now occasion the scheme foreshad; shadowed by the rumor. When intelligence of the recent grand achievement of Sherman, and the brilliant victory of Thomas over the legions of Hood, shall be digested abroad, there will be exhibited in both England and France warmer manifestations of favor toward the United States gan. England and France, we may rest assured,

advantage to themselves. llinois, on Thursday, December 29th, after a orief illness of some eight days, in the full possession of all his mental faculties. The deceasad was born in West Tennessee in the year 1791 or 1792. At the breaking out of the last war with Great Britain in 1812, he enlisted as a volunteer in the army of the United States, and vas with General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans on the ever-memorable 8th of January 1815, when that city was attacked by the British legions under Packenham. After performing all the duties of a true soldier and receiving his discharge, he returned to his native State, and thence removed to Caldwell county, Ky., where he studied medicine. From thence he removed to Calloway county, where he entered with great zeal and success into the practice of his chosen profession. He was also one of Kentucky's most enterprising and thrifty farmers, giving much of his time and attention in the latter part of his life to agricultural pursuits.

One of the most horrible events of modern the depraved and barbarous sentiments ye prevalent in that country. The Japanese mode wholesale destruction of the property of the criminal-his entire household of servants and goods. Recently the Prince of Nagato signed a promise, under a treaty, to pay a stipulated sum of money, which he refused to discharge at the designated time, and, in consequence, one of the Japanese courts has subjected him to the destroyed, and four hundred and thirty-five serants, belonging to him, consigned to a cruel death. The Tycoon and the Mikado, the temporal and spiritual rulers of Japan, sustained the verdict of the court under which this horrible penalty was inflicted. This instance of parbarity has no parallel in modern times, and it seems to us that intereference by Christian nations, to prevent a similar occurrence, would

The idea prevailed several days ago that the mission to Richmond of the Messrs. Blair had failed, and had ended in the comments indulged by the press on its nature and object. The distinguished gentlemen, after going as far as General Grant's headquarters at City Point, returned to Washington, and it was understood that the General, acting upon the suggestion of Secretary Stanton, had refused them a passage across his lines. It is stated now from Washington that the senior Blair has gone to Richmond, the obstacles that impeded his former effort having been removed. The real purpose of Mr. Blair is not definitely known, we preume, outside of official circles at Washington It is supposed by some to be the opening up of channels leading to peace; it is stated, also, that he contemplates only the recovery of certain valuable political documents which were renoved from his residence by General Breckinridge during his invasion of Maryland las spring.

REBELS IN ELIZABETHTOWN .-- About thirty of Walker Taylor's force entered Elizabethtown vesterday afternoon, under a flag of truce, with squad of about ninety negro soldiers, which hey had captured near Big Springs, and delivered them to the officer in command there. The rebs were under the command of Captain Jones. The rebel Captain entered into a stipulation with the Federal commander that he should not be pursued until after a lapse of twelves hours. The rebels left in the direction of Meade county. The Nashville train was deayed somewhat on this account.

sion three hundred and sixty-five flags-battle, State, and regimental-captured from rebels in battle. This, of course, does not include all that have fallen into the hands of Union troops. A short time ago the rebels claimed that they

Among the rebel officers forwarded to ort Delaware from this place on Monday were Colonel Richard C. Morgan, 14th Kentucky cavalry; First Lieutenant Francis M. Gordon, 2d Kentucky cavalry, and First Lieutenant Richard A. Spurr, 8th Kentucky cavalry, all captured at Kingsport, East Tennessee.

OFFICERS SHOT BY GUERILLAS. -The followng particulars are given in relation to the shooting of three officers belonging to colored regiments by guerillas: Lieutenant Fitch, fornerly regimental Quartermaster of the 12th United States colored infantry; Lieutenant D. G. Cooke, acting Quartermaster of the same regiment; and Captain Penfield, of the 44th United States colored regiment, while on their way to join their regiments, stopped at a house for supper, while the cars moved a short die. tance down the road. This was between Franklin and Murfreesboro, Tenn. Just as they were leaving the house, a company of General Forrest's command, under a Captain Harvey, rode up and took them prisoners. After which their captors took from them their money and clothing, and started with the three officers for

their camp. On the next day (Dec. 22d) the three officer were taken out by a guard of five men, who shot them down with their revolvers. Lieutenant Cooke and Captain Penfield fell dead at the first fire. Lieutenant Fitch received a ball ough the right ear, which passed into his head, stunning him, and knocking him senseless. The murderers, supposing the officers to be dead, left them. Fitch soon came to his ses, and found his companions dead. He then attempted to crawl away. While making the attempt, a negro approached him, and informed Lieutenant F, that he had been sent to bury them (three), but assisted the Lieutenant to the house of a widow lady of Union proclivi-The lady did all she could to assist him. While lying there, one of Forrest's men heard of him, and called with the avowed intention of finishing him, but upon being told that Lieutenant F. could not live an hour, he went off remarking that he (Lieutenant F.) might live that long, but if he was alive in the morning he

would kill him. Upon hearing this Lieut. F. got up, and upon ing furnished with a dress and sun-bonnet by the kind widow, he started, he knew not whither. After proceeding half a mile, and finding that he could go no further, he went into the bushes and laid down, not caring whether he ever rose again or not. While there he heard some one come up behind him, say ing, "Hallo, old fellow, how do you do by this ime?" Turning round, the Lieutenant recognized the man that had theeatened to finish him. A change had come over his feelings, and he not only assisted Lieut. F. to his own house, but furnished him with a revolver. He was : erter from the rebel army, and his name is Sam Hendricks. Sam concealed Lieut. F. in a otton-lo.t six days, and then sent word to the Union officer in command at Columbia of Lieut. F.'s condition. The Commander sent a mount ed force of sixty men, armed with Henry rifles, to bring Lieut. F. in. He was brought to Columbia safe, and arrived at Nashville on the 1st inst. The ball is still in his head.

Lieutenant Fitch entered the service as a priate in the celebrated 19th Illinois regiment. He was appointed Quartermaster of the 12th United States colored regiment upon its organization, and last Septemer was appointed brigade Quartermaster of the 12th, 13th, and 14th United States regiments, under command of Colonel C. R. Thompson.

Lieutenant D. Grant Cooke, who was killed. entered the service as a private in the 92d Illiois volunteers, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of the 12th United States colored regiment, and afterwards made acting Quartermaster. He was twenty-nine years of age. Captain Penfield formerly belonged to the 18th

GUERILLAS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.-As the amer Florence No. 2 was about landing at Johnson's wood-yard, four miles below Ashport, on the Mississippi, some fifteen or twenty guerillas made their appearance on the shore, just as the line was being sent out. As soon as the captain and clerk discovered the condition of affairs they sprang into the hold of a barge which the Florence had in tow. Captain Archer Frame was the pilot at the wheel, and as soon as he discovered the guerillas he rang the bell DEATH OF A KENTUCKY PATRIOT.—Honorable | tion and he was compelled to back her off. In John Whitnel, Representative in the Kentucky | the meantime the guerillas opened fire upon Legislature from Calloway county, Ky., died at the boat. Some fifteen or more musket and the residence of his son, Dr. D. T. Whitnel, in | rifle balls striking her, one of which passed through Captain Frame's hat, grazing his scalp. But he remained at his post and brought the

boat off safely, and nobody hurt. In the inception of the war, when Genral Lee resigned his commission in the United States service, to link his fortunes with the rebellion, he addressed a letter to the venerable General Scott, in which he declared he would never draw his sword against the Old Flag, except in defence of Virginia soil. It seems that the events of the war are destined to keep General Lee within the limits of his native State, even should he wish to carry the standard of rebellion beyond it. Circumstances beyond his control, we apprehend, alone enable the rebel chieftain to keep his promise to the gray-haired veteran under whom he once served his country with honor.

JAKE SLY AND THREE OF HIS MEN EXECUTED On Saturday last a Federal scout, sent out from Clarksville, Tenn., captured south of the Cumberland river the notorious guerilla Jake Sly and four of his men. Sly has long been a terror to the country, and the latter years of his life have been one black record of crime and infamy. The Federal soldiers executed the desperado and three of his men on the spot, in retaliation for the murder of Union prisoners. The fourth man was brought into Clarksville as a prisoner.

It was discovered yesterday in the Milita-Prison that the name of Jesse Thorp, a private of the 1st (rebel) Kentucky cavalry, company A, who was captured at Kingsport, Tenn., December, 13, 1864, appears on the last roll of prisoners of war who were received from Nashville. Several members of the 20th Kentucky infantry have recognized him as one Jesse Tillett (his step-father was named Thorp), and that he had taken the oath of allegiance at Frankfort, Ky. He is liable to be hung.

The secessionists started out upon the exeriment of establishing an independent confederacy for the perpetuation of slavery. They propose now to try the experiment of making. on the basis of abolition, a dependency of a European power, independent of the United the former, for no respectable foreign power will assume the protectorate of the rebel Con-

Morgan, deceased, arrived in Nashville last Saturday night as a prisoner of war, having recently been captured by General Stoneman at The oath of allegiance was administed

to more than one hundred deserters in Nashville on Monday, who were permitted to go to MR. BRUNER'S SPEECH .- Below we give the speech of Mr. Bruner, delivered on taking the

chair to preside over the deliberations of the Kentucky Senate: Gentlemen of the Senate: I return you my sincere acknowledge

for the confidence you have manifested in se-lecting me to preside over your deliberations, it is the more warmly appreciated because it has been bestowed without solicitation. From your intelligence and the long experience of many of you in legislation, I feel assured that you will bear with my errors, and kindly r such assistance as will enable me to disc the responsible duties of the position to you have assigned me with becoming d to the Senate The absence from this seat of the Lieutenant

this body is informed, is well calculated to create apprehensions and alarm in the mind of every true friend of constitutional liberty. Amid all the dangers that environ our loved Common wealth, and the wrongs that have been done her and her loyal people, Kentucky has always been, and ever intends to remain true to the old flag, the emblem of the constitutional government of our fathers. Senators, in the work before us in this hour of our country's trial let every emotion of the heart and every effort of the mind be directed to the end that this desolating rebellion shall pass away, the unity of the nation be preserved, and the glorious old Constitution of Washington and his compeers mainned, with all the rights and guarantees it se-

The Dutch Gap canal is an old theme The name has been familiar to the public for everal months. It has been transmitted over the wires, has been given pre reports, and correspondents have dwelt upon the magnitude of the enterprise and duly chroncled the progress of the work. The project originated with General Butler, and it is due to his influence that the work was undertaken. The construction of the canal was an enter and a project before which a mind possessed of any temerity might well have quailed. It was a work demanding patience, untiring energy, strong physical labor, and no little engineering skill and deep thought. When the canal was commenced high hopes were entertained that the enterprise would prove successful, and from the glowing accounts telegraphed over the country the people were led to believe that the work would be pushed to a eedy completion, and glorious results would follow. Weeks and months were numbered with the past, and no new developments being made the people began to grow impatient at the delay, finally losing interest in the construction of the pas sage. Butler persevered in his efforts and details of men were regularly made and placed under General Ludlow, to carry on the work. As the year 1864 began to draw to a close canal was nearly completed, and the publie again began to manifest an inan attempt was made to open the duct and give the finishing stroke to it by means of the explosion of powder magazines. Six tons of powder were used for this purpose. At 4 o'clock the match was ignited, and the grand explosion took place. The blow-out was not as successful as the sanguine had anticipated it would be The earth was loosened, but it settled back into the channel, clogging the mouth, and preventing the flow of water into the canal from the fuses to leave its natural channel, and the canal is useless. The rebels have planted batteries bearing upon the point, and it will prove a difficult and dangerous matter to dredge the upper portion of the passage. They have comete possession of points above on the river, and all operations for the present are suspended. s matters look now, the work of our soldiers has been in vain; yet it is to be hoped that the

ituation may soon be changed for the better. The construction of the canal has cost a vast amount of labor, time, and thought, and we would very much dislike to believe that the enterprise will ultimately have to be abandoned as a failure. The following description of the anal, furnished by the correspondent of the New York World, will prove of great interest to the reader in this connection:

The gap which is by the river, some forty miles from Richmond, while overland it is disant but tweive, is nothing more nor less than a cortion of a species of peninsula known as farrar's island. This peninsula is formed by he extreme tortuousness of the river at this point, which travering in a circle was the second to the river at this point, which travering in a circle was the second to the river at this point, which travering in a circle was the second to the river at this point, which travering in a circle was the river at this point. the extreme tortuousness of the river at this point, which, traversing in a circle some seven miles, returns opposite to, and but two hundred yards distant from the point whence it started. This neck of land is the gap, and across it runs the cut, or canal. The idea of constructing a canal at this point, originated with General Butler, who urged many valuable reasons in its support, among others the impassability of the bend by reason of obstructions and heavy batteries which might, so to speak, be flanked by that means; besides, the route by water would be decreased by seven miles. These considerations alone were deemed sufficient to warrant the experiment, and on the 10th day of August last work was commenced, Brigadier-General B. C. Ludlow, of General Butler's staff, having sole charge of operations, assisted by Major Peter S. Michie, chief of engineers. The plan adopted by General Ludlow in compencing the work was nearly the same as that adopted for throwing up parallels in front of as enemy's fortifications. The digging details were set to work under cover of a dealivity, near the lower end of what is now the canal, and dug deep parallel ditches toward the upper end for awhile, throwing the earth in front of them, mere surely to guard against the projectiles of the enemy, who occupied many good positions on the surrounding elevations. By degrees they widened and deepened their excavations until wheelbarrows could be introduced; then the dirt was removed where it could in no way int, which, traversing in a circle some en miles, returns opposite to, and but two

until wheelbarrows could be introduced; then the dirt was removed where it could in no way interfere or obstruct operations. Very soon several parallels were merged into one great ditch, divided in the centre by a dam running crosswise, from one side to the other. This dam was left so that in opening the lower end of the canal to the river water rushing in would not deluge the working party in the upper portion of the excavation, and who were to dig far below low tide-mark. As the work progressed rails were laid, and whelbarrows superseded by horse and hand cars.

Mganwhile, the enemy, who had been planting mortars of light and heavy caliber under cover of the river banks, began throwing shell with very annoying effect. The batteries we had erected to engage their cannon proved almost useless against mortar batteries; consequently it was necessary to erect other works, be-ides numberless bomb-proofs. All the details for this work were made from men placed under General Ludlow's command, and greatly decreased his force in the canal; besides this sit was found necessary to detail daily about three hundred men for picket duty. This still further decreased his effective working force; at times every man would be ordered further decreased his effective working force; at times every man would be ordered away to participate in some of the many raids and expectitions made by this army during the fall. All this caused delay, and has been a source of annoyance to those who were eager to fluish the monster job of digging. The troops first eniployed were mailly chosen from Pennsylvania regiments, but as the work advanced they were relieved by a squad of colored soldiers, seven hundred of whom did the entire daty for many weeks. The dampness to which they were more or less exposed soon brought fevera among them, and after they were relieved details were made daily, and always from among the colored troops.

useless. In the upper section, above the dam of which I have spoken, no dredger was used to any great extent, as the digging could be done with spades, notwithstanding it was ne-cessary to clean out the earth to a distance of

cessary to crean out the earth to a distance of inteen feet below the water-mark.

But there is an end to everything, and there was an end to the digging which had been pushed so vigorously through such a protracted period. Nothing remained to be done but to remove the bulkhead at the upper end, and the dam which was still across the centre of the canal. To accomplish this, mining was resorted to. In the case of the dam it was a very easy matter, but more work was required at the priver barrier. Miners were soon at work; the bulkhead was cut into three pleces, as it were. Streets on a line with the sides were first cut through entirely to the river, and others were similarly cut through the now detached mass, leaving actually only about two-thirds of its subject to the action of the explosion of the mines. The miners, commencing operations, dug from the street, cut through the left side of the bulkhead toward its centre. Having reached about the proper point, they sunk a shaft some eight feet deep, when they mined toward the river—investigation proving they had gone neither deep enough, nor yet mined as far toward the river as was desirable.

To their subterranean work they went again. This time the shaft was sunk some ten feet deeper and a longer gallery cut toward the river. Five magazines, capable of holding six tous of powder in the aggregate, were now constructed, and all was ready for the grand blow-out, which occurred at 4 o'clock to-day, with the resultaiready announced. I have not stated that the centre dam was blown away some time since, letting in the water sufficiently to fill the cahal. When the feasibility of opening this cut was suggested, good engineers expressed a fear that the current would not leave its natural channel. To give anything like an adequate idea of the magnitude of this enterprise or the amount of abor performed, I can only refer the reader to the following dimensions of the canal: Length, live hundred and sixty feet, width, one hundred and ten feet, depth from top of bank to bot

and ten feet; depth from top of bank to bottom, eventy-four feet. General Ludlow tells me the enemy have already obstructed the stream about one mile above the mouth of the canal so fectually that he cannot send even his own ight-draught tugs through.

Yesterday, a prisoner of war by the name Welsh Jones attempted to escape from his onfinement. He borrowed an officer's doublereasted coat, with officer's straps on the shoulders, and succeeded in passing the inner guards; but when he approached the sentinel at the ater gate he was ordered to halt, and sent back. He was sent here from Rock Island a year since, as a witness in the court-martial of Capt. A. C. Morris, of the 11th Kentucky cayalry, who, it will be recollected, murdered a man named Johnson, in Shelbyville, some time

## WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865

Hon. James Guthere .- On yesterday, the Kentucky Legislature elected Hon. Jas. Guthrie to the United States Senate for the term which is to commence upon the retiracy of Hon. Lazarus W. Powell from that body. Major-General Rousseau was Mr. Guthrie's competitor in the election. The Senatorial honor could not have been bestowed upon a worthier son of Kentucky. James Guthrie enjoys a national repu tation for his great good sense and lofty patriotism. He was never else than true to the country. and every public trust yet confided to him ha been discharged with marked ability and unimpeachable integrity.

The compliment of fifty-six votes cast fo Major-General Rousseau was richly deserved. By his own valor and fine ability, displayed all through his military career, he has made for himself an illustrious name, now lastingly endeared to the American people.

THE DUTY ON PRINTING PAPER .- The subject of repealing the prohibitory tariff on foreign printing paper is very justly attracting atter on from the press throughout the country. Our Representatives in Congress are required to ac upon the subject, as it has been brought before them in that body. The New York Post comes to us with an able and exhaustive article urg ing the repeal of the tariff, and we commend it to the consideration of the Kentucky Repre sentatives. The Post argues that the object of a tax laid by the Federal Government, in the resent condition of the country, is to bring money into the treasury in order to defray the cessary public expenses. A tax laid for any other purpose, a tax which brings nothing into the Treasury, and the only effect of which is to ncrease the public burdens, by making some important and necessary article of general cor sumption dear, is simply a piece of wanton legislative cruelty. So far as it goes it is an act of despotic power, exercised by the Government at the expense of the community at large.

The indirect tax laid by Congress on printing paper is of this character. I wast unquestional bly laid in the honest expectation that it would oduce some income to the Treasury. It brings in nothing. It is a barren measure, except to the paper-makers. It makes printing paper excessively, artificially, unnaturally dear and that is all. No importer can bring printing paper into the market in the face of a duty of twenty per cent on the value of the commodity, payable in gold, and accordingly all comion is excluded. The owners of paper mills in this country, with this advantage over the consumer in their hands, make their own prices for the paper, and defy the grumble

It becomes the duty of Congress to interfere in this matter, and protect the people against. the paper-makers. The members now see that it operates as a prohibition upon importations and makes the price of printing paper exorbitant. It is for them to act without delay, annulling a measure which has so disappeared their expectations, and by allowing which to emain in force, they make themselves accessory to an act of oppression.

It will not be maintained that the excluof cheap printing paper from our market is demanded by the public voice, or desired by the community in even the faintest degree. The mader of books, who finds them dearer and dearer, does not ask for it. The parent, who finds himself obliged to purchase hool books for his children, and is made to pay three times as much for them as formerly, would rejoice to be relieved from this in onvenience. The reader of newspapers and periodicals, who is compelled to diminish the number of his subscriptions to these publicaons, does not desire that Congress should refuse to repeal a measure which forces him unwillingly to this privation. On the contrary all those classes, and they compromise the whole community, the entire nation would thank Congress with one voice for so reducing the duty as to make it productive to the Trea ury, and at the same time relieve them from the unnecessary drain which the duty on printing paper makes upon their means.

It was not long since that the stamp duty on newspapers in Great Britain was repealed, in compliance with the public clamor against it as "tax upon knowledge." The clamor was just; the stamp duty was, in fact, an obstruc tion to the spread of information; and the obzeal, and constancy, that the Government found itself obliged to give way, and the duty was repealed. The duty on printing paper, under which the community suffers, is infinitely more unjust and odious than a stamp duty on newspapers. It is not only a tax on knowledge, but a tax on education. It taxes what in Great Britain was left free. It taxes not merely the communication of news exacts a tribute from the learner in his tenderest years, and from the scholar and the man of science in his highest researches. It levies an alms for the benefit of the paper-makers upon the child learning his alphabet. There is not a handbill pasted on the corners of the streets which does not pay tribute.

Worst of all, this tribute does not go into the Treasury. The stamp duty exacted in Great Britain was added to the public income, went to support the Government, and to pay the interest of the national debt. Our duty of printing paper adds nothing to the riches of the public exchequer, but finds its way directly into the coffers of the paper-makers. Much better would it be for the Government if it were a stamp duty, since then the original reason for imposing it would continue in force, and the increase which it would cause in the price of printed matter would go directly into the na

As the tariff of duties on paper now sta it is a cheat, a fraud upon the people. "Why are newspapers, pamphlets, and books, and everything printed, so much dearer than formerly?" asked a patriotic customer of his bookseller. "One reason of the high price," the book-seller naturally answers, "is of twenty per cent on imported printing paper, which must be paid in gold, amount ing, in fact, to more than forty per cent. "Oh, a duty imposed by the Government to supply its own pressing needs," rejoins the cus tomer, "Well, if the Government needs the noney, I will pay the difference cheerfully A little further inquiry would satisfy him that this high duty is retained in the tariff not to meet the need of the Government, but to sat isfy the greed of the paper-makers. The tax, therefore, resolves itself into a deception, which, if Congress allows it to continue, will be a dis grace to our legislation.

These are but a part of the considerations in favor of the repeal of the tax on printing paper. and we have by no means done with the subject

On Monday last, a Union Convention a sembled at Nashville, Tennessee, consisting of delegates from fifty-three counties of the State, the object being to nominate delegates to a State Constitutional Convention to reorganize and reform the State Government. Five hundred and ten delegates are stated to have been present. A proposition embracing sections amendatory to the State Constitution, abolishing slavery, and declaring null and void all leg islation hostile to the Federal Government enacted under secession sway, was adopted by the Convention, and is to be submitted to a direct vote of the people. The Constitutional Convention which is to follow will nominate a candidate for Governor and redistrict the State. preparatory to the election of Representatives to the Legislature and members of Congres

This movement in Tennessee will result, we trust, in the early re-establishment of civil government there, as far as shall be practicable under circumstances inseparable from the war. The State will be greatly benefited, be abled thereby to resume her functions as a Com monwealth and an equal member of the Union ore effectual measures can then be adopted for securing the peace and harmony and dignity of the State.

It is no easy matter to reconstruct the broken columns of civil government. It is a task worthy of the most enlightened statesmanship. We hope that the exertions of the best men of Tennessee will be engaged in this great work. Kentucky is deeply interested in the prosperity of her sister. She, too, at no distant period will stand in the ranks of free Commonwealths. and we would have the people of Tennesse link their destiny with hers.

Alice Havs was taken from the Military Prison vesterday, and the Provost Marshal sent her South. Miss Hays is a young female rebel only fifteen years old.

Major-General Thomas, who has lately newed his claim upon the nation's gratitude, about to enter upon a field of military enter rise worthy of his genius and the valor of his umphant army. He has driven Hood, broken and dispirited, from Tennessee, but there is work enough before him still. The Tennessee river has become his new base of operation and thence he will doubtless move southward through Alabama and Mississippi. Selma, gomery, and Mobile lie before him, and their seizure will give him control of the vast area between the Mississippi and the Savannah rivers. Alabama, of all the rebellious States, alone remains to have her interior soil pressed by a Federal advance, and ere long her people. those of Georgia, will look upon the invincible standard of the Union. The march of Sherman through Georgia, novel and hazardous as the undertaking was deemed, met with no uate military resistance-scarcely any; and we doubt that the people of Alabama will oppose Thomas in greater force. The State when vaded will be found to be a shell like Georgia. Millions of cotton bales are said to lie in the field of operations which Thomas is about to enter. His army can be supported, if need be, twelve thousand troops now at Memphis, nd in their southward movement General Dana, at Vicksburg, and General Granger, at New Orleans, may combine their respective forces with his. Considerable time must clapse efore the shattered columns of Hood can be rganized for service. The rebel leader lost the larger portion of his artillery, an immense a my train, and about fifteen thousand men in his Tennessee raid, and the remainder of his forces were demoralized by defeat. Thomas will keep a vigilant eye on him, but we apprehend no serious obstacle from any efforts of his. Hood will be content with temporary ob-

The cotton States are startled by recent events and the imminent future. Sherman and Thomas are terrible names to them. In the beginning of the war, their leaders expressed unquestion-ing confidence in their security from invasion. Their fields and homes were to be safe throughout the struggle. Its ravages were to be confined to the border States, whose people reluctantly joined the rebellion. Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi were thus congratulated by Davis and Yancey and Toombs. But the inevitable progress of events has brought retribution upon those who inaugurated this melancholy strife. It were unjust that they should go unpunished. Alexander H. Stephens foresaw the hand of retribution, and in the Georgia Legislature warned them that the "demon of war," which the act of secession would inevitably invite, would des. olate the South. The wasting effects of the war are, indeed, painful to contemplate, yet the nation bids Thomas onward through the very heart of rebellion.

MILITARY ARRESTS IN KENTUCKY .- GOVERNOR Bramlette, in his message to the Legislature, made some spirited comments on the arrests of Col. Frank Wolford, Lieut.-Gov. Jacob, and Hon. John B. Huston, and expressed the conviction that the arrests were occasioned by personal malice and partisan political feeling. The Frankfort Commonwealth, a paper devoted to the Administration party during the last Presidential contest, in its last issue, noticing the vernor's message, makes the following remarks upon the subject, which are imbued with much good sense:

The whole subject of arrests and punishment for political offences is a motivaticate one. In our freedom from civil common on and war, we have never felt the military power, nor has it been exercised toward us. The whole matter of military law is new to our people, both rulers and ruled. So it cannot but be expected that in its exercise there should be error, both in judgment and in action. Besides this, our people have enjoyed such entire freedom to think have enjoyed such entire freedom to think, speak, and act as they pleased, that the slight-est curb chafes them. And yet, in the times we ave fallen upon, with this terrible rebellion ging in our land, having its aiders and abettors everywhere, mere speech may become tr son, and deserves treason's doom. But in particular cases of which Gov. Bramlette spea we think that he is right. The arrests of C Wolford and Lieutenant-Governor Jacob, seem to have been prompted by politic nt to have been prompted by political ling rather than by zeal for the litare of the Republic, The ofences were rds spoken in the heat of an exciting golitiass, when Kentucky stump-spe o speak without weighing their words, and y whatever may avail their favorite candi-lif they uttered treason, or gave such ad-as would have sided or encouraged treason, should have been arrested and punished— on the spot, without waiting for the result election, and concept with on, and openly, with a publication ges. There would then have been and for complaint. The advocacy of the election, and openly, with of the charges. There would no true ground for complaint, of the election of Mr. McClellan, -as we said before the election-did not

that our view of the matter is correct. Congress has ordered an investigation of eral Banks's Red river campaign, and the country will anticipate with considerable interest the developments which the report will bring to light. The Red river campaign was a failure—at least it has been very generally denominated such. Conflicting statements, however, have appeared in regard to it. The friends of General Banks assert, in vindication of his military character, that the expedition was undertaken under imperative orders from Washngton, which the General not only disapproved, but against which he emphatically proested. Before entering upon the task assigned him be predicted that the attempt would be futile, seeing, as he did, the great obstacles which would lie in his way. The fleet of gunboats sent up Red river to co-operate with the land orces was not only useless but highly detrimental, owing to the low stage of water. It was only by ingenuity and great perseverance that the fleet was kept from the hands of the emy. The plan of the expedition originated in the War Department, and not with Gen. Banks

constitute treason, nor should any man be called to account for either. The course the President has pursued with regard to both Colonel Wol-

Lieutenant-Governor Jacob shows

Much credit is claimed for the General for etting out, as well as he did, from the serious difficulties that surrounded him, and confidence expressed that the investigation ordered Congress will add lustre to his military fame. Certainly General Banks, commanding a district so far from Washington as the gulf, should have been given full discretionary power in organizing his campaigns, as he alone could have clearly appreciated the necessities of his situation and the time and means for whipping the rebels. This, however, seems not to hav been the case, and he should not, it is urged, be held culpable for a failure which he foresaw would terminate a movement planned against his judgment.

The Richmond papers of the 5th and 6th

t. have been received within our lines, and they all contain comments on the prospective ssion of the Messrs. Blair to Richmond. Great suspicion is expressed. The Messrs. Blair, they say, contemplate a political advantage for the North, while they will be unable to effect anything, for they will propose nothing to facilitate peace. The Richmond editors, we incline to think, should await the development, by the Messrs. Blair themselves, of the nature and object of their mission before pronouncing their verdict. If these distinguished gentlemen do go to Richmond by authority of our Government to consult with the Confederate authorities relative to peace and reunion, they will, we doubt not, speak in a manner worthy of th great cause they shall represent. The rebels eed not fear them, unless they fear to be confronted by the offers of a wise and munificent Government, whose nationality they would destroy. The purpose of the Messrs, Blair, however, has not been authoritatively made known, and, as already stated by us, we presume that ts precise character is understood only in offi

cial circles at Washington. BARRACKS No. 1 .- The receipts of convalesents at the Barracks yesterday amounted to fifty. From Indianapolis two hundred and twenty-six, from Detroit thirty-eight convalescents and four deserters, from St. Louis eighty Government employes, from Columbus, Ohio, wenty-nine recruits, and from Springfield, Ill. thirty-six. Thirty-four men for the 13th United ates infantry arrived from Newport Barracks. The receipts of deserters were seven from Indianapolis, five from Cincinnati, and four from Lexington. The transfers were four hundred and thirty-six to Nashville, fifteen to Lexington, nineteen to Cairo, thirty-five to New York city eventeen to Indiagapolis, and three to St.

A great number in our community ar nder the impression that the recent order rescinding all military restrictions upon trade in our State included the sale of weapons, powder, &c. For their enlightenment we will state that all orders heretofore issued regarding the sale of arms and ammunition are still in force. The late order does not include these articles. and permits are still necessary before they can be purchased.

The Galt House is in ruins! The beauti I structure has succumbed to the rayages of the destroying element. The fire has done it work. The stately edifice, so long the pride and fame of our city, is now a huge, unshapely mass Nothing but the naked, blackened, crumbling walls of the building remain to mark the spot and tower sepulchral like over the piles of rhh bish and the waste of ruin. For years the Gal House has been associated with the name onisville, and the one was not more widely known than the other. We can gaze upon the heap of ruins only with feelings sadness. Many fond associations were con nected with the building, but nearly all have een swept away by the ruthless hand of fire. round each room clustered memories dear to the heart, and the corridors and parlors, long se familiar to the public, seemed like old friends The famous men of the land have mingled with the throngs in the parlors, trod the halls with stately steps, and wooed sweet sleep upon the downy beds of the rooms. In the spacious dining-saloon hundreds of guests daily gathered ound the tables, and the buzz of white-liveried servants, the flashes of merriment, the expressions of sentiment, the sparkle of bright eyes, the wealth of beaming smiles, the reflection of mirrors, the gay decorations, and the murmur of voices, gave an air of enchantmen to the place, and made it seem almost like a rision from fairy-land. Who can tell how many conquests have been made beneath the root of the stately building, how often Cupid has practised his wiles, and how many hearts have surrendered to the god of love But memories of joyous scenes are not alone as sociated with the building. Down the halls with slow and measured tread, have been borne the biers, and in the parlors coffined forms of the honored dead have been laid in state. The plumed hearse has waited at the door, and unered heads have been bowed in mute respect and sorrow. The news of the destruction of the Galt House, as it spreads throughout the land, will awaken feelings of regret and sadness in the hearts of many of the illustrious sons of America now in the enjoyment of life. In the

halls of Congress the news will receive something more than a passing thought. Gen. Grant in his camp on the James, surrounded by his soldiers. will remember how he moved through the grand old halls and claimed the admiration of the bustling throng; Gen. Sherman as he gazes out upon the placid bosom of the sea for a few moments will forget the present, and hold communion with the past, and around the Galt House will centre many a thought. But why recall mes. Thousands will read the news of the destruction of the famous building with feelings of regret. It will awaken old memorie and strangely blend the past with the present. Black and gaunt-like stand the ruins now, mon uments of departed glory. In one short night the work of destruction was completed. The flames curled high, hissed with fury, and then died out, leaving a waste of desolation and heaps of rubbish as a specimen of their handiwork. We view the blackened walls, and with ciations thronging the mind, were it

not called unmanly to weep, a tear would gath-

er in the eye, and sadly fall, consecrated to

proud and noble structure.

Federal accounts give a new colerto the rtunes attending the operations of the naval expedition sent up the Roanoke river. The reports furnished by the rebel press prove to have been greatly exaggerated, and in many particulars wholly untrue. The expedition did not meet with flattering success, yet it was not attended with the disaster that the Richmond papers tried to make the public believe it was It encountered many serious difficulties, and was forced to return without inflicting any material damage to the Confederate cause. It was first given out that six gunboats, at least, were destroyed. Had this report proved true we might well have regarded the injury sustained by the expedition in the light of a disaster. But such was not the case. It appears that the gunboat Otsego and an armed transport, the Bazely, were blown up by a torpedo, which was the chief damage suffered by the fleet. The expedition left Plymouth, N. C., on the 9th of December, and proceeded up the Roanoke river. The loss of the Otsego and Bazely occurred at Jamesville, twelve miles above Plymouth. The rebels have employed much time and ingenuity in placing torpedoes in the river, so as to render navigation dangerous and the explosion of these devilis did not seriously affect the strength of embar rass the operations of the fleet. It warned the commander of the dangers he had to en counter, and taught him the importance of proceeding with greater caution. The toredoes were thickly sown," and many of them were taken up to allow the vessels to pass, thus endering the progress of the fleet extremely slow. The boats cautionsly felt their way u the stream, until they reached Poplar Point, eventy-five miles from the place of starting Here a formidable battery, manned by rebel gunners; and supported by a strong force of nfantry, confronted them, and they were obliged to come to a stop. For two days the armed boats engaged the battery, but they were unable to effectually silence it. A land force was expected to co-operate with the expedition. but, after awaiting two days for the arrival of the infantry column, the boats were forced to retire from the presence of the battery and return down the river. Had the land force arrived, the rebel troops supporting the artillery could have been routed and the guns silenced, which would have permitted the boats to proceed further up the stream and have allowed them to accomplish the objects for which the expedition was organized. The boats returned to Jamesville without further oss, although they were in constant danger from torpedoes. The Otsego and the Bazely were rendered useless to us by the torpedoes, though they were not submerged in the water. On the return of the naval force the damage boats were blown to pieces, so that they might not benefit the rebels. What was the object of the expedition does not appear It may have been planned for the purpose of proceeding up the river to Weldon, with the hope of capturing that place and destroying the railroad. If this was the point aimed at, great care should have been taken to have had a land force co-operate with the boats. It could not have been expected that the expedition would be able to reach Weldon, unsupported b column of infantry. No explanation is given why the land troops did not co-operate with the

the expedition, which promised so much, has esulted in a miserable failure. MAJOR WALKER TAYLOR IN A NEW CHARAC ER-HE DECLARES WAR AGAINST GUERILLAS. Breckinridge county is overrun by guerilla ands, and the cutthroats, under the leadership f the black-hearted scoundrels Davidson and Basham, are robbing the people by wholesale, and shooting them down without a show of percy. Major Walker Taylor is also in the ounty with a portion of his command, and he as declared war against the cowardly, unprinipled guerilla thieves. Davidson has been reatening to pillage the town of Hardinsburg. and the home guards of the place were fearful hat they would be overpowered by the gang of tthroats. A few days ago, Major Taylor sent flag of truce into the place, tendering his services to protect the town from raids by guerilla bands. After a brief parley, the citizens accepted the Major's offer, d at last accounts Taylor, with a detachmen f his men, was co-operating with the Home ard company in guarding the place and pro-ting it from the depredations of Davidson ecting it from the depredations of Davidson' muthroats. The Union guards and the rebel were acting together and living in perfect has mony. Walker Taylor has vowed vengeand upon the guerillas, and threatens to executively one that falls into his hands. It is indee o depend upon rebel bards for the p f Union citizens and towns in our Sta

aval force. As the matter now stands, the

cople will not hold somebody entirely blame-

ss. By the blundering incapacity of some one,

Testimonials expressive of the pop restimonias expressive of the popular gratitude I ave lately been tendered to Admiral Farragut and Lieutenant-General Grant, whose achievements have reflected glory upon the nation. It is now suggested that a similar testimonial be made to that illustrious captain Major-General George H. Thomas, who won at Mill Spring the first victory in the West, which lifted the nation's heart, and whose recent triumph before Nashville closed the series of brilliant deeds that mark the annals of '64. Of all our brave leaders, none more richly deserve such a tribute than General Thomas. Devoted from the beginning to the country's cause, yet unambitious of renown, his career has been marked by great courage and great deeds, and now his name is enduring. It is suggested that the Chambers of Commerce in Cincinnati and this city initiate the mode in which most fittingly to convey the tribute.\* Let steps be immediated. de l'ave lately been tend ly to convey the tribute. Let steps be immediFRIDAY, JANUARY 13: 1864.

The atmosphere, for some days past, ha en ladened with rumors of peace. Our tele graphic columns will be found, this morning, guite interesting on the subject. The state ments made bear marks of probability. It is said that the Messrs. Blair, distinguished members of the Republican party, and Gen. Singleton, a prominent Democratic politician of Illinois, have gone to Richmond on a mission devoted to peace. It is announced, also, that the rebel Congress, in persuance of a resolution adopted by that body, has selected Mr. Orr. of South Carolina, Mr Gilmer, of North Carolina, and Alex. H. Stephens, the rebel Vice-President, as peace commissioners on the part of the Confederacy. These prominent gentlemen, it s inferred, are to meet for consultation upon the issues of the war. Messrs. Blair and Singleton are instructed by the authorities at Washington to offer these terms to the rebels, viz: niversal amnesty; the Constitution as it is, the Union as it was; and the adoption by the insurgent States of a system of slavery emancipa-

The public eagerly devours all items of news comising the return of peace. The people long to greet the dawn of better days. And most cordially would we welcome reliable intelligence that proper steps had been taken toward a speedy adjustment of this struggle without shedding another drop of blood. fear to trust the rumors now affoat. We do not trust them. When, if ever, our Government shall authorize peace negotiations with the rebels, except through the agency of such men Grant and Sherman, the news-mongers at Washington will not so quietly be informed of its instructions.

The present situation of the rebellion, how, ever, as demonstrated by recent Federal success. es, and indicated by the Richmond press, makes plausible the statement that the rebel authorities are ready for negotiation. They appreciate the inevitable failure now plainly seen, if they longer hinge their destiny upon the fortunes of

They have witnessed the decay, one by one, of the hopes which inspired them to inaugurate the strife. Foreign intervention in behalf of the South has long since ceased to be looked for as the herald of independence, and, now, the rebels regard it, when regarding it at all, as the precursor of their own vassalage. King Cotuddenly dropped the sceptre from his nerveless hand: and the very battles they fought to perpetuate slavery were but so many fatal blows at the life of the institution. We doubt not they would gladly capitulate upon the condition of the Union as it was. And they may do so. They have but to lay down their arms, acknowledge the supremacy of the American Union, and obey the laws. The loyal people of the North do not desire the humiliation and ruin of the South. They want peace, upon terms compatible wth the honor and prosperity of every section. This they will have, whether the returning wisdom of the rebels shall lead them back to their allegiance or the dread alternative remain of achieving peace by war.

If there be anything substantial in the present. rumors of peace, the country will soon know it. the past and to the departed glory of the once In the meantime we look with confidence to our army and our navy. Our glorious veterans carry an invincible standard, and in the wake of its triumphs law and order will follow.

> The passport system lately established by order of Secretary Seward along our Northern order is the subject of considerable discussion n both the American and Canadian papers. The passports are required of all who pass to and fro from the States into Canada, and was designed by the Secretary as a safeguard against rebel emissaries, who, like the St. Alban raiders, seek the protection of the British flag to devise schemes against the peace and security of our own citizens. The Canadian papers regard the passport order as a retaliatory measure originating in motives of revenge, and not in a desire to protect our frontier from rebel neursions. The terms of the order require the sum of six dollars for each passport, one dollar of which goes into the pocket of the American consul and five into the internal revenue of the United States. The Canadians think they should profit by the example of Mr. Seward, and refuse permission to any American going in or coming out of Canada without paying an equal amount to Canadian revenue. The Toronto Globe says:

We have as good an excuse for carrying sut in as the Government of States have for carrying out theirs. They wish o prevent raids; so do we. They have insti-auted a passport system for the purpose. Let us follow their example; let us make all the assports they issue worthless, so froncerned, until they have been agent at an equal charge to that of the Unite We may just as well make mone

of the business as they Since the month of May last, Canada has expended a million of dollars for the protection of her border, all of which is attribued to the disturbances of a few men who have constantly sought to embitter the Canadians against the United States. The Globe says further in the same article from which we have above quoted. But while, we trust, we know what is due from Canada to the United States, we also know what is due from the United States to Canada. We regard the order of Mr. Seward's as uncalled for, unnecessary, and useless; as an attempt to inflict injury on a people who have been true to their engagements, and have kept their faith, as far as mortal man could do, untarnished. We ask for its repeaf; failing which, we recommend Government to take the stand which our honor demands. We are quite prepared to accept all the consequences that may ensue, and are better prepared than the blusterers who have so long defied disaster, when no disaster was near. And we tell our American neighbors, that, if it be any object with them at all to defeat the plans of the desperadoes on both sides of the border, who would fain embroil us in war, they will abstain from acts calculated to excite public sentiment against them here. The "Chivalvar" were guilted to have to have the large of them. But while, we trust, we know what is due culated to excite public sentiment against them here. The "Chivalry" were guilty of a large mistake when they made their raid upon St Albans and robbed the boats on Lake Erie But Mr. Seward is guilty of a blunder in the promulgation of his uncalled for order. Sub it to it, without retaliation, we would no e Republic the "almighty" nation her ssume her to be.

The Toronto Leader, an able and influential urnal, but which has upheld the Soutbern rebellion from the beginning, urging that "the war against the South is unjust," makes the tollowing temperate but earnest remarks upon States:

Our neighbors we regard as a people whose freedom from aggressiveness is to be purchased by a price which we are not willing to pay for it. When they can see their way clear to a war with England, there will be little time lost in picking out a cause for it, as is the beginning of the century. We may as well make up our the century. We may as well make up our minds to this, and be prepared as best we can. There is no use in closing our eves, after the manner of the ostrich, and fancying that all is security whilst the cloud is scudding overhead ready to burst upon us. For ourselves, we shall, we trust, do all that can reasonably be expected of British subjects to live on terms of amity with our neighbors; but if this cannot be done without truckling to them, God forbid that we should be found among those who act so basely or that any large number of Canadians should be found so untrue to the stock from which they have descended. We do not write these words hastily. We mean what we say.

We can but regard the passport order of Secour frontier, for it will not check the crossing of those who contemplate mischief. A thousand different disguises will secure their passage, Yet the border is a source of irritation to our neighbors. The provocation is unnecessary and should cease.

Major General Rousseau is entitled to a high position among the noble sons of his native State. He is a true soldier, an honest patriot, and a man endowed with a high order of genius. Kentucky is justly proud of him and though in the contest for Senatorial honors he was defeated, the people of his State love him none the less. Had the choice fallen on him, he would have represented the Commonwealth with justness and fairness, and have legislated for her good and the welfare of the common country. As a soldier, he has won many honors, and he will return to the field earrying with him the prayers and the blessings of the people of Kentucky. We commend his sterling qualities, respect his candor, and accord to him a high sense of honor and a lofty patriotism. The General has carved a bright history in the past, and he will add new gems to his ourse of glory when his sword shall again be unsheathed at the front among the enemies of his country.

Rumors were current in Frankfort vester day that Gen. Burbridge has been removed from the command of the District of Kentucky, and Gen. Rousseau appointed in he place. Another report says that Gen. Stoneman has received the appointment instead of Rousseau.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1865.

The failure of the great naval expedition

the vicinity, and the roughness of the sea-

to the rebels, and they have employed much

ime, skill, and labor in fortifying every ap

proach to it by water. Until the attempt of

Admiral Porter's splendid fleet to reduce the

works of defence and take possession of the

hav and city was stamped with failure, the people

of the North gave but little attention to the sea-

poard towns of North Carolina, and Wilmington

was regarded as a city of no extra importance.

But recent operations have presented the city

in a new ight. Its fortifications, thus far, have

probable causes of our recent failure are widely

discussed. At this time a brief account of the

may not prove unacceptable to the public.

Compared with many Western and Northern

cities of far greater magnitude, Wilmington

has greatclaims to antiquity. The Washington

name from the Earl of Wilmington, the noble

man to whom the then Governor of the pro-

vince. Gabriel Johnston, owed his appointment.

ple of the town were not behind those of New

ish Parliament. 'Early in the year 1765,

Wheeler says, 'the Diligence, sloop-of-war, ar-

for the use of the colony. Colonel John Ashe

of the county of New Hanover (embracing Wil-

marched, at the head of the brave sons of these

that no attempt was made to land the paper

marched in triumph to Wilmington.? The

whole town joined in a splendid illumination

at right, and the next day proceeded to the

Governor's house and demanded of the Govern.

or, Tryon, that he should desist from all at-

tempts to enforce the stamp act in the province.

They also required that he should deliver to

them James Houston, a member of the

council, who had been appointed by Tryon

stamp-master for North Carolina, and who

was an inmate of the Governor's house.

Tryon at first refused the demands of

the people, but yielded to the threat that his

house would be burned over his head. Hous-

ton was delivered up, and was compelled by the

people to make oath, in the market, that he

would not attempt to execute his office of stamp-

master. He was then released, the people gave

three cheers, and dispersed. Wheeler justly in-

sists that this manly defiance of tyrants by the

cause of Boston is the cause of America.

Wilmington has always enjoyed a local im-

to reduce the forts and capture Wilming n North Carolina has attracted unusual at-VINDICATION .- We (the Senior Editor of the ation to that city and given to it an air of rnal) have returned from Richmond (Va.) by the way of Washington. We find that towonted importance. It has long been known a rebel port for blockade-runners; and the our name has been used in a correspondence cky shore, the prevalence of sudden storms said to have been captured by General Burbridge's forces in their late successful raid. The rendering it impossible to station, with any defollowing letter has been published: gree of safety, a fleet of armed vessels off the LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 24, 1861. east-have peculiarly adapted it for a port o this kind. The city has been of immense value Hon. E. M. Bruce:

My Dear Sir: Yours of the 19th of November, addressed from Madison, Georgia, to my son, Major Prentice, of Abingdon, has been sent to me by your wife. I have written to her to try to tell her how much I thank you, but perhaps you may one day know the full extent of my gratitude. If Have given aid to many Confederate priso rs, and I will give aid to many more if oppo-unity offers. If you see Clarence you can s: o him that I omit no chance of serving tho

tunity offers. If you see Clarence you can say to him that I omit no chance of serving those who have served with him and love him. I wish he would write to us. Say to him that his ilence is almost unkind.

May God reward you, Mr. Bruce, for all your goodness. Forever your felect. goodness. Forever your friend, GEORGE D, PRENTICE,

proved inpregnable to naval assaults; the name has grown familiar to the reading public, and the city is the subject of much speculation and We really do not know what purpose any deep thought. To-day Wilmington is regarded enemy of ours can have hoped to subserve by as second in importance to Richmond, and the publishing that letter. We believe that it is genuine, and certainly we do not regret having written it. It was sent open by the way of history, population, and position of the town Fortress Monroe and passed through the lines by the Federal authorities. We have given pecuniary aid to many Confederate prisoners who epresented to us that they were sick and suffer ing, and we expect to give aid to more. We Chronicle has an interesting article upon this have denied no one who had served in the comsubject, and we quote: "It was founded in the mand of our gallant but erring boy, and who early part of the last century, and was at first professed to love him, and we do not suppose called Newton, but in 1739 it took its present that we shall deny any such hereafter. It takes not much to touch the heart of a father, separated, perhaps forever, from an only child surrounded hourly by mortal perils, whether that In 1754 the Legislature, for the first time, met child is hazarding his young life in a right or a at Wilmington: but there seems to have been wrong cause. We have never sent, and we no permanent seat of government before the shall never attempt to send, money to any Con-Revolution, and it was alternately located at federate prisoner except by the permission and Edenton, Newbern, and Wilmington. The peothrough the hands of the Federal officers superintending the prisons. Therefore if we have England in the spirit of resistance to the Stamp erred or shall err in this matter, let the Federal Act and other tyrannical measures of the Britauthorities be held responsible. We can sympathize with men as sufferers without sympathizing with their opinions or deeds. rived in the Cape Fear river, with stamp paper We have not aided rebel prisoners alone we have given less aid to them than to the Federal sick and wounded, although the nington), and Colonel Waddell, of Brunswick, latter are presumed to be among friends, counties, to Brunswick, before which town the while the former are among enemies. And, now, if any are disposed to denounce us for our Diligence was anchored; terrified the captain so letter to our son's best friend the Hon, E. M. eized the sloop-of-war's boat, hoisted it on a Bruce, we care not how fierce and bitter their eart, fixed a mast in her, mounted a flag, and denunciation may be.

With our letter to Mr. Bruce, a letter is published, purporting to have been written by the Hon. J. S. Chrisman to a Dr. Marsh while we were in Richmond. In that letter we are represented as having said that the people of Ken tucky were looking with profound anxiety to the movement of Gen. Hood, and that they would rise up to aid him if he were to enter the State. We are also represented to have said other disloyal things. Now we do not believe that Mr. Chrisman wrote that letter. We saw him but once, and then only in a pleasant interview of a single minute, and the subject of the rebellion was not alluded to between us. If he wrote what is ascribed to him, he was btedly the victim of misrepresentation and perversion. We went to Richmond with no other view han to see the son we have mentioned, and we did not seek, but rather avoided, as far as we

people of Wilmington deserves a place in hispossibly could, conversations with politicians ory by the side of the Boston Tea Party. In apon political subjects. We should have been July, 1774, we learn from the same author, the willing for all the Federal and Confederate aucitizens of Wilmington met and declared, in thorities to hear every word we uttered. We reference to the Boston port bill, that 'the went under parole from the two Government and we should have been guilty not only of perjury but of ingratitude to the Federal Government if we had said anything to its injury, as ortance for its West India trade, and of late we should now be guilty not only of perjury but ars it has been the principal place in the State ingratitude to the Confederate Government if or the manufacture and shipment of turpentine. we were to divulge, to its injury, anything that The harbor is by no means equal to that of our visit revealed to us. caufort, on the coast, and at best, we believe, only admits the entrance of vessels drawing ten We shall not report conversations not intend-

While in the Southern Confederacy, we spoke

pon all occasions, courteously, as became a

mest, but, as we have said, we compromised no

done otherwise, we could not have looked to

command the respect of those around us, but

rather to be despised for sycophancy, recreancy,

spoke of the bravery, the generosity, the chiv-

alry of the people of the South in no stinted

terms, but we should have scorned to admit,

that, in either of these qualities, they surpass

We talked as freely and as boldly in Rich-

mond as we ever talked here. We never

said a word here that we were not

willing to say there. We said that the secession

of the Southern States was without excuse, that

it was the great crime or error of all the ages.

We said this to all we talked with, and said it

in the strongest language we could command.

In every conversation we said to those we talk-

ed with, that we and they knew that the old

United States could never live in peace as divided

States; that, if division should come to be an

established fact, the Federal States would at

once subdivide, every one repudiating the pub-

lic debt; that the people of the Federal States

were fighting for national existence, national

life, just as much as the people of the South

think that they are; and that the South, if a

nominal peace should be made upon the basis

of separation, could never live in peace except

The best men in Richmond will bear witness

to the truth of what we say. As for our say-

the advent of Hood's army, it is simply and ab-

solutely absurd. We volunteered once to de-

fend Louisville, an hour after midnight, when

only sixty-one other men could be rallied by

the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon,

and we will volunteer again-we swear we will

ing that the people of Kentucky would welc

as a monarchy.

the men of the Federal States.

abjectness, mean-spiritedness, cowardice. We

principle and modified no opinion. If we had

or eleven feet water. The population in 1860 ed to be reported. We met public men in Richvas 9,552, of whom 5,202 were white, 573 free mond not as public men but as gentlemen. We colored, and 3,777 slaves. did not obtrude our opinions. We generally chose to be silent, but we never shrank, when Wilmington is situated on the Cape Fear questioned, from saying anything that we had a about thirty miles from its mouth. The enclear right to say. When questions were put to rance to the river, as the country has found to us that we had no right to answer, we referred its cost, is peculiarly favorable for blockader parole We felt at Richmond and un. ng; but the shallowness der legitimate restrictions, talked, as we have felt will forever remain an almost insurmountable and talked at home. We have not had two obstacle to commerce on a great scale. The eclaration of war by France against England. voices, one for the North, and the other for the South. The change of sections wrought in us n 1744, caused attention to be drawn to the deno change of heart or soul. What had seemed fenceless condition of the coast, and in the folto us true and just under a Western Sky, did not owing year the Legislature of the province look false and unjust under a Southern one. We authorized the construction of a fort on the rejoiced in the brilliant successes of our counsouth shore, near the sea, upon which twenty guns were mounted. It was named Fort Johntry's arms as fervently there as we have ever rejoiced in them here. Probably we rejoiced ston, in honor of the Governor, and still bears with even the greater fervor from knowing that is name, after the lapse of one hundred and our rejoicing should, for decorum's sake, be

twenty years." Mexico yet struggles with an uncertain ate. Her present condition, so far from promising early peace and security, is daily fraught with new difficulties. Some have felt that Maximilian, supported in his scheme of empire by Louis Napoleon, would bring order out of chaos Mexico, quiet the spirit of revolution, and, under a munificent government, develop the elaborate resources of her soil. But his authorty has borne, thus far, all the marks of instability, and the constant disturbances that suround him forebode the utter failure of his enterprise. Maximilian evidently does not unde stand the revolutionary spirit of Mexico. His mind is imbued too deeply with the severe exactions of European government for adaptation to the erratic republicanism of the Amerian continent. It is exceedingly questionable whether the most astute Europe could adjust the tangled skein of Mexican pol-

There is in Mexico a strong normal sentime of independence. Though apparently unable to agree upon a permanent government for themselves, they are yet suspicious and jealous of any effort made by others to confer such a blessing upon them.

Maximilian met with stern opposition when e entered Mexico, and he encounters the same the relations between Canada and the United | to-day, though in a more exasperated form. He went there at the earnest solicitation of the Church party, who have always been the chief property-holders of the country. Their property, however, through varied revolutions, had become deeply involved, and the leaders hoped, from promises held out by Maximilian, that under his rule, when firmly established, they would be enabled to regain their encumbered wealth. But Maximilian has disovered that the property of the Church has been mortgaged chiefly to European houses, which he could not safely interfere with, and new he is greatly perplexed as to how he shall save his own purse and yet redeem his pledges to the Church. Lately, the zeal of the Church him now both the people and the Church. The Imperial crown of Mexico rests upon an uneasy We learn that Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson,

f Memphis, who was Governor Andrew Johnon's colleague in the United Staies Senate prior to the war, has returned to his home at Columbia after a long sojourn within the rebel lines. Mr. Nicholson, we have always understood, never gave a hearty approval to secession. His convictions were loyal to the counry, but he lacked the moral courage to stand out against rebellion when his own State espoused it. Had his position in the U.S. Senate been more emphatically hostile to secession, his influence would have largely contributed to keep Tennessee out of the revolution. He has determined now to give no further support to the rebellion, which he regards as a hopeless cause, and we sincerely trust that his heart is inspired anew with love for the old flag. In 1850, when the celebrated disunion convention met at Nashville, A. O. P. Nicholson spoke eloquently and with marked ability for his country. He graphically de picted the disastrous consequences that would certainly follow secession-consequences now sadly realized by Tennessee. We commend to his perusal the admirable speech he then made, for its arguments against disunion are invinci-

Is it a question wholly domestic and in ernal, whether the Legislature of Ohio to-day asses an act attainting Mr. Pendleton or any other citizen of Ohio by name of high treason and ordering him to be hung? or providing ex post facto that all persons who have here tofofore subscribed to the Cincinnati Enquire hall be imprisoned in the county jail for thirty lays? or if the other party should gain the asendancy, if it should confer on Mr. Pendleton

mights or barons?

Nevertheless, the wise men of the Convention of 1787, and the people of the United States who pproved and ratified their work, thought that inhabitants of our State had some interest-remote though it might appear-that other States should not practise injustice, or reak in upon the principle of republican equality. Just as they demanded that each separate State should be a republic, and not an oligarchy, nor a hierarchy, nor a monarchy, though they asisted that all these republics should be free at least from the most crying sins of injustice and inequality, bills of attainder, retrospective aws of punishment, and orders of nobility.

They thought, that, to have titled ranks in any one State, would endanger the peace and tranuility of all the others. Now the relation of master and slave is one highly analogous to that of noble and plebeiar nd experience has shown that a turbulent spirit dangerous to the peace of the united republics fostered as much by the former as it well ould be by the latter; and, therefore, the people, acting through their lawful organ, that is: a two-third majority in each house of Congress and three-fourths of the State Legislatures, may now most properly determine that the first clause of the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution shall read thus: "that no state shall pass any bill of attainder or ex post fuctor law, grant any title of nobility, nor recognize or allow any person to hold another person as his property.

Would not that chime in quite well? The pending amendment is not worded exactly in this way, but amounts to nothing more.

THE PEACE MISSION .- Francis P. Blair's mission to the rebel capital is at present the opic of much discussion. Its nature and objects are variously conjectured. Horace Greeley has been at Washington city within the last few days, and it may be reasonably presumed that he understands the purpose of Blair as fully as any one not immediately connected with our national authorities. Tribune of the 10th inst., which has just reached us, contains a double-leaded editorial on the ubject, which we present to the reader. Mr.

Greeley says: "We did not feel at liberty to state what we have known for some days with regard to Mr. Francis P. Blair's second journey toward Richmond; but, since other journals hav been permitted to receive and print telegraphi dvices thereof from Washington, there can be no reason for withholding the truth that Mr. Blair started afresh last Saturday for Richmond. nd is probably by this time a sojourner in that city. If there be any who wish to believe that is sole object is the recovery of certain title eeds and other papers taken from his house at Silver Spring when the rebels had temporary essession of it last summer, they are at libert do so; but we cannot share their conviction Mr. Blair certainly lost documents on that occ ion which he desires to recover: but his visit to Richmond has other and higher ends. And knowing what we do of the passes with which he was provided, we cannot see how he can ve encountered any impediment on either ide of the hostile lines,

"We have already stated that no one on ou ide was responsible for the failure of his forme essay. The simple fact is that, having sent his ters through the lines, he awaited at Gen. Grant's headquarters nearly four days without receiving any response; when, supposing none rould be made, he retraced his steps to ngton. He had not long left City Point on his eturn when the needful authorization and safe onduct came down from Richmond. They did not overtake him till after his return to Wash.

"Let us say again that we cherish no expects on of peace as an immediate result of this We presume Mr Rlair vist mond only as an eminent and honored citizen who is familiar with the views and enjoys th confidence of the President, and who is sincere desirous of stanching the current of fraterna bloodshed if that shall be found compa with the duty of the loyal millions and their overnment to their country and to posterity. He does not (we infer) go clothed with powe to make peace, but authorized to ascertain and ompetent to judge whether any true peace is now attainable. And this, we presume he will e able to do.

"What we hope from this effort is a cleare understanding, especially at the South, of the grounds of difference between the contending arties-the reasons which on either side ar held to compel a continuance of the strife-the ends for which further bloodshed is deemed necessary. These conclusively ascertained and definitely set before the people, we look for developments throughout the South, and especially in North Carolina, which will render a persistence in the rebellion unavailing if not mpossible.

"Of course, we have no knowledge of wha will be proposed on one side or the other. The end we contemplate (as we observed on a former occasion) will be subserved rather than efeated by the Confederate chiefs riding the high horse and insisting on terms that are ut erly, glaringly inadmissible. Hence, we shall be less annoyed than many others on learning that Mr. Blair's mission has wholly failed, and that he is returning defeated to Washington. We have very little hope of hearing, for the present, anything else." The levying by Congress of internal duties

n tobacco is a deeply interesting subject to the planters of Kentucky. Last week, Hon. John herman, of Ohio, introduced into the United States Senate a long bill, levving internal reve nue on this important article of commerce-the bill having been prepared by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue. It was referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill provides for a tax of twenty cents per pound on leaf tobacco, tobacco stems, and scraps, and thirty cents on obaceo known as strips; requires all tobaceo growers on or before the first of August, to otify the assistant assessor of their respective districts of the number of acres planted in to bacco, on pain of forfeit of five hundred dollars r each acre thus ignored; and, also, before its removal when grown, to give notice to the as istant assessor, who shall cause it to be weighed, nasked, branded, and numbered, the owner to pay the cost of such service. It provides furdrawn therefrom for exportation or manufac ture without payment of duty, or for consumpof five hundred dollars and imprisonment for one year for tampering with brands or marks. It requires returns to be made of all manufac the assistant assessor. Unmanufactured tobacco may be removed from the place of production, and producers and manufacturers may establish bonded warehouses, under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and tobacco may be withdrawn from warehouses, manufactured, and returned to the warehouse again, under similarly prescribed

It also provides duty on cavendish, plug, and wist, ten cents; on tobacco twisted by hand, ten cents; on smoking tobacco with stems in, and on cut-fine shorts, five cents; on fine-cut chewing tobacco, ten cents; on smoking to bacco made of stems, five cents; on snuff flour, fifteen cents; on snuff not pickled or scented, if the duty on the leaf has been paid, fifteen cents; on snuff prepared or pickled, forty cents, when no tax has been paid on leaf tobacco or snuff flour, of which it is made; on scraps or refuse of cigars, ten dollars per thousand; on cheroot or cigarettes in paper wrappers, sold for not over fifteen dollars per thousand including tax, five dollars per thousand.

BARRACKS NEWS .- One hundred and twen ty convalescents were received yesterday; ne huudred recruits from Springfield, Ill.; ten deserters from Indianapolis; three deserters from Nashville. The transfers were two hundred and ninety-three to Nashville, seventeen to Baltimore, Md., and Washington City.

reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, EX POST FACTO law, or law impairing the ob

The very air has been thick and heavy with eace rumors to-day. A fresh impetus has een given them by the development of the iluded to in the morning papers as having also one to Richmond on a nearer mission than Gen. Singleton of Illinois. He only pre-ceded Frank Blair by a day or two.

Coupled with this, it is said in a recent ses-sion of the rebel Congress McMillan's resolu-tions, reproduced some time since, have been greed to, and three Cor dukedom and make Cox and Vallandizhan

elected on the part of the Confederacy to m t Grant's headquarters. Their names are s be: Mr. Orr, of South Carolina; Mr. Gilmo f North Carolina, and Mr. Alex. H. Stephens, These are the rumors. The facts are that P.

Washington, Jan. 11.

These are the rumors. The facts are that P. Blair and General Singleton have separately gone on a mission] devoted to peace, though the former-has other business. Among the rumors prevailing here to-day there was one to the effect that General Grant had telegraphed that Alexander Stevens had solicited a pass through his lines to visit Washington.

Some facts have been developed to-day from a source not to be questioned for a moment, which show beyond all doubt that Blair's real mission to Richmond is to obtain possession of certain legal documents abstracted from his country seat last summer during the rebel inva-

eat last summer during the rebel inva-Whatever he may say on peace to the Richand entirely unauthorized, as it will be unoffi-ial. On his return he then should repeat to the President what he said and heard in that regard in Richmond. It will be voluntary on his part, and whether of an affirmative or nega-tive character, will, in no wise, receive official

anction.

The Richmond papers of Monday, January th, came to hand to night. The most imporant news which they contain is a telegram rom Charleston, stating that Sherman's adance forces had passed Hardeville and occupied trahamsville, South Carolina, 35 miles north of invariant.

The Sentinel of the 9th editorially backs out

European protectorate or con ould be preferable to submission to the ankces. It maintains that the Confed rankees. It maintains that the Confederacy is too strong to discuss such a question now.

The Examiner and Whig, of the 9th, both inmate that they believe that General Thomas has swung away from his base, moving toward West Virginia. One paper, however, hardly credits that he would attempt anything so daring, and says it doesn't believe he will outsherman Shermau.

herman Shermau.

The Wilmington papers state that the defences
f the city are so strong that they do not fear
s capture. Some believe that another attack
s coon to be made.
The Richmond papers say that the Salt Works
n Southwest Virginia will be in operation in
bout a week.

bout a week.

The proceedings of the rebel Congress are of o special interest. It is in secret session most f the time.

The Times publishes The Times publishes a letter from Lord Wharnchiffe in response to Mr. Seward's refusal to receive the Liverpool fund. Wharnchiffe quotes Northern papers to disprove Seward's state-Northern papers to disprove Seward's statement that prisoners are not suffering unusual privations. He denies that the funds were mainly contributed by those trading with the South, and says the movement was almost entirely carried out by southern ladies in England, and that the refusal will not practically effect the distribution of the funds.\*

The letter of Mr. Adams, communicating briefly Seward's refusal, is published in it. Mr.

briefly Seward's refusal, is published in it. Mr. Adams expresses regret that he has to close the correspondence.

The Times contrasts the frank and temperates anguage of President Lincoln in his message with the proclamation of General Dix and the resolutions offered in the Senate by Mr. Chandler. It says: In Congress we are charged with complicity in assassination and pillare, while the military commander threatens our territory with invasion, but the Chief of the Republic does justice to both Canada and England.

We gladly receive his views as those which time and reason will commend to the American people. War between America and England would be the simplest and most formidable inould be the simplest and most formidable in-ervention in behalf of the South which Mr. Da-

The Times especially recommends this poin the consideration of Americans. It adds has long been surmised that the Confedv prospects of internal embroilment arising at of their schemes. If, besides escaping with nuisers and plundering banks, they could ing a powerful enemy on the back of their ring a powerful enemy on the back of be, it would be an enormous gain to erhaps some of them are now looking t. Albaus raid, and have hopes of this

St. Albaus raid, and have hopes of this klad. It is much wiser to disappoint them than to play their game.

The Federals may assure themselves that not even the capture of Nashville nor the defeat of Sherman would satisfy the South half as much as a rupture with this country, which certain Northern politicians are incessantly advising. The London Post displays simply the views of the Herald, and says we must take care and give them no reasonable ground of provocation, that if we should commence it may not be our fault. The Star believes that the feeling in the United States about the St. Albaus raiders would doubtless subside as soon as the course of the Canadian government was known.

New, York, Jan. 11.

NEW, YORK, Jan. 11. The World's special from Wash and with the full knowledge and cons equired for opening negotiations with Davis with a view to restore peace. His instructions is to terms are embraced in these three propo-itions. Each is final:

1st, Amnests to all. 2d. The Constitution as it is and the Union 3d. The total abolition of slavery within a

ad. The total abolition of slavery within a equired time.

Another special of the same date gives the following ramors: That advices direct from Richmond represent Davis as strongly inclined to became measures, and will willingly accept much less liberal terms than at first supposed. He would deem this more auspicious for the result Blair's mission.

Mr. Lincoln, on the other hand, is disposed to be as lenient as possible, but insists that whatever the terms agreed on privately, the first must be the laying down of arms and acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Union. It is eported that Blair is authorized to tender A. H. Stephens free conduct to Washington to consult with the authorities on terms of peace.

Ex-Governor Rives, of Virginia, and ex-Governor Orr. of South Carolina, are on the way to Washington, as representatives of the so-called Southern Confederacy, to consult on measures for peace and reunion.

or peace and reunion.

The Richmond papers of vesterday chronicle a great fire at Charlotte, North Carolina. The Government warehouse, quartermaster, and commissary offices and a portion of the N. C. Charlotte, and S. C. depots were burned. Loss \$20,000 000, but since reduced.

New York, Jan. 12.
The World's Washington special says: The Democratic politician who has gone on a peace mision, with the approval of the President, is Gen. Singleton, of Ill. He preceded Blair a day or two. It is said the rebel Congress adopted in secret session the resolution to appoint peace commissioners, and they have been selected and sent to Grant's headquarters. Mesers. Orr, of South Carolina, Gilmer, of Norta Carolina, and Alexander H. Stephens are of the commission. It is also said that Grant has telegraphed that Stephens has solicited a pass through his lines to New York, Jan. 12.

Ster hens has solicited a pass through his lines to disit Washington.

It is known that Blair goes to Richmond with a full knowledge and consent of the President, and is clothed with authority requisite to open negotiations with Jeff Davis with a riew to re-store peace, and the rebel authorities will feel red of this when he shows his creden His instructions are embraced in three prop

First-Amnesty to all, no matter what they Second—The Constitution as it is, the Union as it was; the South to return to the Union with all the rights and priviledges which it held before any of the States seceded.

Third—The total abolition of slavery from this routh.

The President will not retract one lots. He The President will not retract on added not not insist upon immediate emancipe but he does that measures be taken to its extinction within a reasonable lengtime. It is stated on what seems very good authority, that Jefferson is strongly inclined to peace s strongly inclined to peace ares, and is willing to accept more lib than it was at first supposed he would. Lin-coln, on the other hand, is disposed to be as tenient as possible, but insists that the first pub-lic action on the part of the South must be to

ay down their arms and acknowledge the su-premacy of the Union.

There is no desire to humiliate the South; it is to bow to the Tnion not to the North. Under o circumstances will any proposition be ac-eded to which does not embrace as the first tep the laying down of arms on the part of the

South.

As an instance of the temper of the Administration to obtain peace, as is stated Gen. Butler was removed not solely for his incompetency and misdemeanor, but also as an evidence that our Government is disposed to treat with the South on liberal terms, and is willing to remove any obstacle that may stand in the way of a perfect understanding with that section. It is reported that Ex-Governor Rives and Ex-Governor Orr are now on their way to Washington on a peace mission.

The Richmond papers of Monday contain a telegram from Charleston, stating that a portion of Sherman's forces have occupied Grahamsville, S. C., thirty-one miles north of Savandah. A Charleston despatch, dated the 6th, says: The enemy crossed New river on the road to Grahamsville on the 5th.

Richmond papers of the 9th say: Price is still living. Hood's official report of his defeat has been received. He puts as good a face upon it as possible, but acknowledges the loss of fifty guns in one day.

The Richmond Dispatch says, that even according to his account, the battle of Nashville was a bad business. The Dispatch thinks that Thomas will turn the head of his column toward Southwestern Virginia.

The Examiner thinks this would be a stupendous undertaking with the faintest hope of success. It thinks it more probable that the army will be kept in Tennessee as a corps of observation, while large detactements will be sent as re-enforcements to Virginia and Louissiana.

Beauregard telegraphs from Macon that Hor detactions and the services of the service of the services and that Hor detactions and the services and the services and course and co As an instance of the temper of the Adminia

regard telegraphs from Macon that Horad reports from Tupelo, Miss., that Thomas was moving up the Tennessee river on the 4th with six gunboats and sixty transports toward Eastport.

-if the city shall be invaded and if a defeace party, in behalf of the new Empire, has seriousshall be offered. ther that such tobacco may be removed to a United States bonded warehouse, and with-THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT .- In the disdiminished, and much support on which ssions which, in and out of Congress, are held Maximilian relied has been knocked from unon the great constitutional amendment to proder him. He now apprehends a strong effort by that party to overthrow his authority and tion in payment of duty, and prescribes a fine hibit slavery throughout the United States, we often hear the objection raised that the measure revive the Republic. The ranks of the malcontents are rapidly increasing. Maximilian tremwould be unconstitutional. Now, this is simply bles in his seat, while the mutterings of a vofcaabsurd: for, if this amendment was not in contured tobacco in hand on the 1st of July next no roll beneath him. He has arrayed against flict with the present form of the Constitution,

it would not be an amendment at all. But a two-third majority of Congress, when backed by three-fourths of the State Legislatures, has the right to make out of the Constitution something else than it was before; and such a majority has exercised this right three times before now. But Mr. Pendleton says that such an amendment would be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution—just as much so as a resolution to convert the United States into a monarchy-and he insists that if all the States but Rhode Island should agree upon the latter proposition, and, by constitutional amendment, passed in due form, should engraft royalty upon the Federal Constitution, that Rhode Island would have the

moral right to resist. Mr. Pendleton's idea seems to be this-that the Constitution was meant for inter-State affairs merely; that any attempt to enlarge it so as to forbid or prescribe through it any particular internal policy to the single States, would be a complete departure from its whole scope and This view is wholly unfounded. The tenth

ection of the Constitution does already interre in a marked degree with the internal policy of the States, in matters which apparently, at east, do not interest the other members of the Union. The first clause of this article runs

No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. n Washington, who has seen the quirer of Tuesday last, says that as the following: A call is out on of the Confederate States. The

ied, was so destructive to our peace as ctrine of State Rights which had been med in this House. This doctrine, if out, would subvert all the principles of canism, and bring us to a position set despotism and ruin. # He denied the ent of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. ton), that the right of revolution exists at se, but admitted that any people would fied in resorting to the right of revolutionever the government becomes so operor despote as not to be borne, and ssive or despotic as not to be borne, on there are no other means of redress.

gentlemen here are bold and andace pugh to go a step beyond the most rathern fire-caters. It was the duty of (

knew that gentleman indorsed of hostilities and the calling of a ention. If his colleague had been t office, which he would have he would now be appealing to osed to making such a radical amendment, be thought by voting for the amendment he did save the Union, he would do so, though the devils North and South should expend ir wrath against him, but he would appeal to gentlemen to say whether he was bound to the for it if he believed its adoption would dong the war. He admitted the power under guards of the constitution to establish slave-or free institutions, or an entire monarchy or free institutions, or an entire monarchy or tire democracy, but he had no fears that cople would destroy their liberties. Thaver, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor Cairo, Jan. 12.

id are from reliable sources: They brought six hundred prisoners, including two Colonels and a large number of other officers, one thoularge number of other officers, one the suble-bodied negroes, and one thouse and mules. The fortified place call on the Mobile and Ohio and Railro tried by assault, and the garrison, or of five thousand rebels, captured, while a light with two the fantry, which Grierson held at bay which stays is the subject of the stays of the

nis morning:
JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 11—1865.
Sovernor of Pennsylvania:
dissouri greets her elder sister.
T. C. FLETCHER, Gov. Missouri.

Gov. Curtin sent the following reply:

To his Excellency Gov. Fletcher:
Pennsylvania, first-born of freedom, welcomes her disenthralled sister Missouri, reed in the agony of the nation, and amid the throes of wanton rebellion; her offering to liberty comes baptized in her richest blood, and will be accepted by a faithful and free people as one of the crowning tributes to their watchless A. G. CURTIN, Governor

ALBANY, Jan. 12 In the Assembly the Speaker announced the owing communication:
JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 11, 1865.
Governor Fenton:

Te Governor Fenton:
Free Missouri greets her elder sister.
(Signed)
T. C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12
The Richmond Whig of the 10th has the following item from Savannah:
The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel of the 4th publishes a number of news items, derived from gentlemen who left Savannah on the 1st inst. The most perfect order is mentioned as existing in the city. No soldier is allowed to interfere with the citizens in any particular. A

existing in the city. No soldier is allowed to interfere with the citizens in any particular. A citizen was arrested by a drunken soldier a few days ago. The citizen knocked the soldier down. The officer of the guard, as soon as he arrived, said nothing to the citizen, but had the coldier taken to the Barreits general and loier taken to the Barracks, gagged, and undly whipped for his conduct. A drunken soldier, who undertook to make a disturbance recently, and who refused to allow himself to mard.

One or two of the Insurance Companies of estab-

Savannah are considering the project of estab-lishing a National Bank for the issue of greencks. The Custom-house and Post-office are being

The Custom-house and Post-office are being cleaned and repaired, preparatory to the commencement of business again.

Soldiers are not allowed, under any circumstances whatever, to enter private residences. The negroes, in most cases, are orderly and quiet, remaining with their owners, and performing their customary duties. One store, with goods from the North, has already been opened. Nothing but greenbacks are in circulation. The churches on Sunday are well filled with ladies. On week days, however, but few of them are on the streets. A majority of the mole population remain in the city. The families of most of the men who have left still remain. A majority of the citizens have provisions for some time to come, but there is a scarcity of wood, and Gen. Sherman has announced that he will soon remedy this last difficulty by getting wood by the Gulf Railroad, and hanling it to the citizens. No pass is allowed to any male person to go toward the city. All females caught going toward the city. All females caught going toward the city are strictly searched. Eleven thousand loaves of bread, which had been collected for the solders of Sherman's army but for which early and comments. cted for the sol of bread, which had been collected for the sol-diers of Sherman's army, but for which author-lized agents did not call, were on Thursday turn-ed over to the poor. It was truly a kind and providential gift, for the city is entirely out of breadstuffs of every kind, and for days past it has been unable to issue a pound of meat or flour to the hundreds who were scarcely able to live without it.

says: We are glad to hear of the e Whig says: We are grad to the safter's resi-al of Colonel Mosby at his father's resi-e at Amberst. His wound is doing well, he expects to be able to return to duty in a st time. The Yankees will have another ac-

New York, Jan. 12.

Pespatches from the Army of the Potomac say: Several rebel deserters came in to-day, besides a large number of contrabands. All were in the most wretched condition. They had travelled a long distance in the rain, and were objects of pity to all wrawness without the rebel cavalry have withdrawn to Hickford, on the Weldon Railroad, where they had gone into winter quarters. They were compelled to fall back to this point, owing to the lack of food between there and Ream's Station, and also for lack of transportation by the destruction of the railroad in that direction by Gen. Warren. They, however, have pickets as far as Ream's Station and on the west end of Harper's Run, with a division of Gen. Hill's corps located on the Boydston plank road. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

ton plank road. Nearly all the papers to-day contain edite

on reace rumors.

The World says Mr. Lincoln has no authori-

The World says Mr. Lincoln has no authority under the Constitution to offer amnesty by the abolition of slavery, and Jeff Davis could not, under the Constitution of the Confederate States, accept such offers. Individual States alone have jurisdiction in the matter.

The Times does not look for any good from the movement, and thinks the whisperings of peace only indicate a brief Inll.

The Post thinks that if the rebels commence on their way to Washington, they will accomplish nothing, and thinks that such a move would be nothing less than a studied insult to our government. If our Government should receive them, it would equally insult the authorities of the Border States.

The Post claims to have information that Gov. Brown is favorably disposed, and would

it is some eight or ten feet wide and several feet deep, the elements thus combining to accomplish receive agents from the United States.

The Herald thinks that the conduct of Missouri in passing the emancipation act will soon be imitated by Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Delaware.

The World says that the ordinance was an interest of the world says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that the says that the says that the ordinance was an interest of the says that t of the Border States.

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Brown is favorably disposed, and would
hably receive sgents from the United States
Heraid thinks that the conduct of Mis-

unwise step, resulting from the clear-sighted

omment.

The Post points out the advantages post the laborers and manufacturers under the laborers and manufacturers are laborers and manufacturers and manufacturers are laborers. The Commercial thinks the action of Misse

an argument in favor of the passage of the passage of the pastitutional amendment.

Major-Gen. Sherman, in a letter to Quarter Major-Gen. Sherman, in a letter to Quarter laster-General Meigs, dated Savannah, says ou may use my name in any circulars at ressed to the Quartermasters of the army the effect that every part of the Southern county will support their armies by a judicious system of foraging. More animals are lost to you partment while standing hitched to their agonsthan during the seemingly hard marche to the interior.

During his remarkable march, the cavalry of transportation found abundance of forces.

During his remarkable march, the cavalry and transportation found abundance of forage and remounts, and the Chief Quartermaster reports from Savannah that the transportation is even in better condition thas when the march opened—better than he had ever before seen it. No horses or mules are required from the Northern Department to refit this army after a march of 300 miles through a hostile country.

Gen. Butler, in his farewell address to the Army of the James, pays a compliment to the rmy of the James, pays a compliment to the onduct of the troops in the field and camp aying they have captured forts which the en deemed impregnable, and held then st assault. He says he has refused to or ion of the address is directed to the o

on of the address is directed to the colored oops, of whose bravery and faithfulness Gen, titler speaks in the highest terms. The Richmond Dispatch says the new policy Sherman is all mildness and conciliation in determine to justify harsh measures hereafter. It links some design is concealed in his apparent ss, and says Sherman formerly dec e rebels had no rights whatever.

riotic.

Was innorm, Jan. 12.

Powell of Kentucky introduced a bill in the senate to-day, authorizing the L. & N., and the l. & I. railroad companies, both of which are tockholders in the Nashville bridge company, o construct a railroad bridge over the Onio at the head of the falls. Said bridge to be not ess than fifty-six feet above low-water mark. less than fifty-six feet above low-water mark, and to be provided with three draws, sufficient to pass the largest steamers navigating the

Ohio.

The bill also authorizes the erection of bridges over the Indian and middle clutes, and one over the canal, all to be recognized as post routes. Washington, Jan. 13.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohlo, moved that after to-day the further consideration of the anti-slavery amendment be postponed two weeks from Tuesday next.

Mr. Rollins said that at the last session he voted against the proposed amendment, but when the question shall again be taken he intended to record his name in the affirmative. He had changed his views with reference to the expediency of the measure, and was satisfied

expediency of the measure, and was satisfied with the reasons which had induced him to reach such a conclusion. He entertained the same opinion of the rebellion now that he always had, and there was not a shadow of a pretext for the infamous conduct of the South.

Nevertheless he believed there had been exhibned sufficient willingness to extend conciliation
to the masses who had been misled and betrayed
by leaders. If he could preserve the Constitution and the Union by preserving the present
status of slavery, he would in: He would go
further and save them, even if it were necessary
to extend slavery, he would, in the language of
the President, either partially or altogether destroy slavery to accomplish this purpose, and it
was simply because he believed that the amendment, if adopted, would serve that end, he
should vote for it. He argued that Congress
has power to propose the amendment to the s had, and there was not a shadow of a pre

ment, if adopted, would serve that end, he should vote for it. He argued that Congress has power to propose the amendment to the constitution, and yield to public sentiment. We never can have peace till we, in some way, dispose of that question. He expressed the opinion that in less than five years Kentucky, too, will be a free State, and will abolish slavery without compensation. Mr. Rollins was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks, which extended over two hours.

Mr. Garfield alluded to the progress of emancipation. Slavery was first driven from the territories, and then its kingdom of States was shaken to its foundation, and one by one its coner-stones were being removed. His colleague (Pendleton) had, however, found a new resting-place for slavery; namely, where the great statue of liberty was enshrined, but no spot was so sacred that slavery could not be pursued to the altar and there slain. The argument of his colleague was good, if true, that the States were sovereign and independent. This he controverted, and, if ever they were sovereign and independent. This he controverted, and, if ever they were sovereign and independent. This he controverted, and, if ever they were sovereign and independent. This he controverted, and, if ever they were sovereign and independent them an indivisable nation.

Mr. Stevens said the gentlems from Ohio (Pendleton) exonerated those in arms in rebellion from the responsibility of this bloody war, and placed it upon himself (Stevens) and those who acted with him. This was a grave charge, if true, and should make them feel, not only

ho acted with him. This was a grave charge, true, and should make them feel, not only gret, but removes for their conduct. He anked God that his long-entertained hatred of avery had not been weakened by enfeebling ge. The party with which he acted could no to the spot which it already had pollute ine Southern States. He had hoped the g wil would work its own destruction, but i

every race, Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, entered into a argument as to the character of our form of overnment, denying that this was a confedercy of the sovereign States. It was a nation, ie briefly advocated the pending resolution reauding slavery as an outlaw of civilization and s a progenitor of treason, which should be at mee abolished.

New York, Jan. 13.

The boldness of the rebel papers in denouncing Jeff Davis, and looking toward the dictatorship, is attracting much attention here. The daily papers have long editorials on the subject, but they contain no new facts.

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent mentions a skirmish between a detachment of the 16th Indiana and 18th New York cavalry, each mistaking the other for rebels. Captain Thomas was wounded.

The James River despatches report that owing to the lack of transportation and farage

ing to the lack of transportation and forage troved by Gen. Warren's destruction of the sldon road to Hicksburg, Lee's cavalry have an compelled to withdraw to winter quarters

Hicksburg. The Richmond Enquirer of the 10th favor The Richmond Enquirer of the 10th favors the enlarging of Lee's powers and giving him entire control of military affairs, but it opposes the call for a convention on the ground that Lee cannot be spared from his army. It says the proposition for a convention comes from men driven by passion, fear, and prejudice to the verge of submission.

The Whig favors the consolidation of the rebel armics and the removal of Seddon.

The Examiner says it is not afraid of being conquered by the enemy so much as of being conquered by the enemy so much as of being defeated by Mr. Davis. He despises all warnings, stabs Congress, the press, and the army.

The Whig has a very bitter article against the submissionists and others who see any cause for despondency.

The Enquirer insists that the Confederacy is at badly hurt, and thinks it will conquer peece a bravery.

The Augusta Chronicle publishes an account the Augusta Chronicle publishes an account to the Augusta Chronicle publishes and Augusta Chronicle publis of Sherman's conduct in Savannah as see through rebel types. It pays a high compl ment to the behavior of the troops and officer

their kindness to the citizens, and the good reg uistions of Sherman.

The Commercial's Washington special says:
The Committee on the Conduct of the War will at once commence investigating the Fort Fisher

at once commence investigating the Fort Fisher affair.

We have the following items of news from Savannah: Gen. Geary had ordered all unemployed negroes to report themselves for the purpose of obtaining wood for the city. Compensation and rations furnished.

The Republican says: Several Northern capitalists are in the city to establish the first National Bank of Savannah. Branches of the first class commercial houses in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, are to be established as soon as the port is opened. Prices of provisions have been established by the Provost Marshal. Potatoce; \$9 per bbl. butter, 75 cents per pound; apples, \$12 per bbl.

The Post's Washington special says: The vote on the anti-slavery constitutional amendment will be postponed. If it were taken now its would probably fail to secure the required majority, but the people in all parts of the country are moving in the matter. Representatives are receiving numerous letters from their constituents upon the operation.

tives are receiving numerous letters from their constituents upon the question. The force of public opinion will do the work. The American Missionary Association sends the Rev. 8. W. Magill, of Savannah, to look after the wants of the slaves freed by Sherman's

march. He will also examine into the condition of the loyal white people, with a view to facilitate measures for their relief, if necessary.

Owing to the Indian troubles on the Plains, the overland mail has been discontinued. The last mail left here yesterday.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, The heavy raiss which have fallen for the ist week have swollen James river several feel bove the usual height, and the low grounds long iis banks are overflowed, making trave in the vicinity anything but pleasant. The riv-r is full of floating debris, a great deal of which

comes from above the canal comes from above the canal.

I learned last evening that these high tides had caused an opening in the bulkhead of the canal, and that a stream of water flows through it some eight or ten feet wide and several feet

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1865.

Green LAS AT UNIONTOWN .- The Evensville ournal learns that the Fanny Brandels, which assed Uniontown on Wednesday night, and rom which a lot of gunnles were to be landed, was fired on by guerillas, and was only saved from capture by the sudden backing out of the boat. On Thursday, about 2 o'clock, the Fannie Silbert approached Uniontown with orders to nd for some corn. Captain Hart, A.A. Q. M., earing that the coast might not be clear, re nested Col. Glenn to furnish a guard to send own on the boat. This request was acceded to, and when the boat arrived just above Unionown, the Fannie G. ran in toward shore to land the guard, that they might drive out any lurking guerillas that might be in the vicinity. As the boat ran- in, the officers discovered three guerillas on horseback, and about a dozen on foot. The colored troops, who formed the guard, becoming excited rushed out on the guards, and commenced firing on the guerillas before they had got in good range. and the rebels skedaddled in "double quick time." When the boat had approached the wharf a few other guerillas approached the landing, and were fired upon by the guard and one man and three horses were killed. Captain Scott, who was on the hurricane, observing that the town was full of guerillas, estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty in number, ordered the boat backed out, and proceeded on down to Shawneetown. The passengers acted with marked coolness during the skirmish, deliberately hiding themselves beneath and behind the piles of corn on the boat. Nobody was hurt on the Fannie Gilbert.

The St. Albans raiders, according to telegraphic despatches of several days ago, have een granted a postponement of their trial for thirty days to enable them to collect evidence from Richmond. The robbers doubtless expect some protection from the rebel President, as in the case of Bennett G. Gurley, who was arrested in Canada, charged with participating in the plot to seize the steamer Michigan on Lake Erie. Jefferson Davis issued a manifesto declaring that Gurley was a Confederate officer and acted by his authority. The St. Albans raiders have always claimed to belong to the Confederate service, and to have acted under orders in their villanous robbery of the banks. We await to see whether or not the rebel President will give official approval to the highhanded acts perpetrated by them in the quiet village of St. Albans. It is very questions even if Davis should exonerate them, that the Canadian Government will exculpate the scoundrels who have taken advantage of her neutral soil as an asylum for their crimes.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] FROM FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, January 14, 1865. Frankforf, January 14, 1865.

SALE OF THE COMMONWEALTH'S COIN.

In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives regarding the sale of coin belonging to the commonwealth, the Auditor has submitted a statement showing its disposition. It was disposed of under a resolution adopted by the commissioners of the sinking funds, whereby Virgil McKnight was authorized and did tell the coin (\$600,000) at different times at a premium of from 59 to 6934 cents—making the total receipts \$973,080 05. The expenditures were as follows:

Paid Adams Express Company on

### Paid Adams Express Company on ### S160,000, shipped to New York. ### Paid Adams Express Company on ### \$100,000, shipped to New York.

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| despatch .... despress on Adams & Co. Express on delivered in New York. Paid Farmers' Bank of Kentucky in full of military loan .... Paid Farmers' Bank interest on military loan 2,266 66 Paid Bank of Louisville in full of 110,000 00 Paid Bank of Louisville interest 1,150 00 a loan....
d Southern Bank of Kentucky
n full of military loan....
d Southern Bank interest on Paid Northern Bank of Kentucky in full of military loan. 200,000 00 Paid Northern Bank of Kentucky interest on loans of Kentucky Paid Bank of Kentucky in full of military loan. 205,699 05 military loan.

Paid Bank of Kentucky interest on loan. 4,223 83 Total expenditures.....

Leaging a balance now on deposit to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Bank of America, New York.. \$95,795 Whilst on the subject of money and public accounts, let me say that Mr. W. T. Samuels is one of the most competent, attentive, and popular Auditors our State has ever had. As a eady and correct business man, he has few supe-

ained at home by illness.

Col T. T. Garrard, who has not been in at-

cid.

Major-General Rousseau leaves here to-day,

his way to the front, and the prayers of

nousands of patriots will go with him.

Among the visitors at the supital within the

past day or two, we observe Judge Newman, of Bardstown, Judge Alexander, of Columbia, Gen. John B. Huston, of Clarke, and Capt. E. A. Graves, of Marion. The great violinist Tasso has been discoursing his sweetest strains in the parlors of the Capital Hotel for the past night or two, and he seems as expert and enthusiastic in his art as when we first heard him in Louisville twenty

as when we first heard him in Louisville twenty years ago.

MR. KINNEY'S SPEECH

The speech of Mr. Kinney vesterday, on his resolutions in favor of the abolition of slavery or involuntary servitude, in a constitutional mode, by the Federal Government, has elicited much remark, pro and con. It was an able and well-matured address, and no doubt embodies fibe views of the great majority of what is called the radical party of Kentucky.

In his introductory he paid a deserved compliment to the loyalty of many who would oppose the resolutions, declaring that he would enter into no crusade against "men whose motives are pure, and whose impulses are noble, men who have sought and who still conscienmen who have sought and who still conscien-tionsly are seeking to discharge every duty which they owe to their country, men whose patriotism is beyond all question, and whose locally is above all price, simply because they refused to evidence an abandonment of life-long

refused to evidence an abandonment of life-long prejudices by the subversion of an institution which has been bequeathed as an entailed legacy from sire to son since the inauguration of our State government." He then proceeded to a discussion of each of the resolutions separately. First, by the recitation of the history of the issue of slavery during the war, he clearly demonstrated that all the odium which is attached to the present disorganized condition of slave labor is properly chargeable to the rebellion, and that the policy which had been pursued by the Administration was a necessary concequence of the persistency of treason upon his issue, and that it was doubly necessary in order to prevent foreign intervention.

He then proceeded to vindicate the declaration in the second resolution, that to so amend he constitution as to exclude slavery would be to violation of the reserved rights of the States, and would not be incompatible with the designs of the original framers of the Federal Constitution. This he maintained at very considerable energh, contending that as the charter for enauting the negro was alone found in the constitution of the reserved rights of the States, and would not be incompatible with the designs of the original framers of the Federal Constitution.

gth, contending that as the charter for en-cing the negro was alone found in the consti-ion, and as the will of the people exercised the mode prescribed therein was supreme or that instrument, it would be worse folly to say that they cannot so amend the

chan folly to say that they cannot so amend the constitution as to abolish slavery.

He then proceeded to show that it was to the interest of Kentucky for us to concur in the proposed amendment. He contended that shavery, during the past, had retarded the programs of our State and deadened the enterprise of our people, but, in consequence of its conconvenience to the slaveholder, and some benefits which were derived from it to individuals, it had hitherto been sustained. "But we have now lost the substance—shall we still cling to the shadow? The benefits hitherto derived from the institution can be realized no more; shall we suffer our prejudices to cause us to retain all its evils and inconveniences?" He contended that it would be utter ruin to the State of Kentucky to retain the slave system in its present o retain the slave system in its present

ate of anarchy.

Saturday is never much of a business day in the Legislatvre, and to-day was no exception to be general rule. Nothing of material interest coursed in or out of either House. At an informal meeting of newspaper reporters last night, thanks were tendered W. H. Walker, of city, for a sample of his "Glen Lea whiskey, which they appreciated mu PAROQUET.

THE BATTALION OF FEDERAL DESERTERS .- ACcording to the Columbia South Carolinan the battalion of Federal soldiers who escaped the horrors of the prison pen by joining the rebel army were sent to the front in South Carolina. Their further proceedings are thus described by the South Carolina paper:

For some time the conduct of the command was generally good. They were several times under the fire of sharp-shooters, and one was wounded. They were generally steady on duty. On or about the 15th inst., when encamped within about seven hundred yards of the enemy's outposts, Sherman sent a secret emissary, promising amnesty if they immediately joined bim, and great severity if they did not if they should fail into his hands. The battalion, with a few exceptions, immediately decided upon going over to the enemy, and upon capturing, or, if necessary, killing their officers. This, which was to be done at a concerted signal, was discovered in time. Seven of their number were shot on the spot, and the remainder have been remanded to the Federal prison. For some time the conduct of the command

It is represented here that General Singleton ission to Richmond, where he arrived to-da s a statement to the rebel leaders of th that there is no prospect whatever for the recall of the emancipation proclamation; that the North is fully determined to prosecute the war and sustain the Administration, and that, slavery being already gone, their only hope lies in submission in time to prevent the effects of confiscation and to save their other property. He goes under a pass from Mr. Lincoln himself.

Gen. Butler is at Fortress Monroe. He is, however, expected here in a day or two, and, as this order indicated, he is very much disposed to make war on whoever is responsible for his re-noval. His report is represented to be very ble and very bitter, and it is even intimated hat he does not stop short of open censure o en. Grant. He has applied to the War Depar ent for leave to pass through Washington or s way to Lowell, and is waiting a reply to his understood that the Administration is open war on Butler on the Considerable of a sensation was created here of any on the reception of information that H. Foote, late rebel representative, was arrested by rebel authorities fifteen miles southwest of dexandria on yesterday, while endeavoring to make his way with his wife to our lines. Mrs. foote was brought to Alexandria this morning your cavalry, but her husband was taken back of Richmond under arrest. The former says that threats of arrest and confinement in Richmond caused them to fice North.

The Republican has rather a strange paratraph, which says that fears are entertained that

aph, which says that fears are entertained that f. Davis may deal heavily with Foote. On this Jeff. Davis may deal heavily with Foote. On this point we are glad to learn that the Government has taken steps to prevent any injury being done the ex-member of the United States Senate. Should Jeff. Davis be so rash as to take the life of Foote, we have not a doubt that the highest rebel official in our custody would lose his life. General Burbridge, commanding the Department of Kentucky, arrived here to-day under orders from the War Department. It is under stood that he has been sent for to consult as to the state of affairs in Kentucky, and as to the policy to be adopted in that State and Tennessee. Official news from the city of Mexico, under date of the 28th of December last, has been received. The French General, Count de Hobalt, with 4.500 men and twenty-seven cannon, advanced upon the city of Rajacca. General Porfiero Diaz, who commanded the national army there, went out to meet the French. A battle was fought in the town of Etta, twelve miles from Rajacca. The French army was repulsed with great loss. Three furious assaults were made by the French. The news of the battle produced in the city of Mexico very great excitement, and General Brazine was about leaving the city, taking with him large reinforcements of men and artillery, to aid his defeated army.

The Republican Generals Ortega and Eligary int we are glad to learn that the Govern

The Republican Generals Ortega and Eligary Michracan, and at last accounts it was stated on account of the attack on that place, the French army in Guadalaxara, under Gener Donay, moved hastily to the support of the ga rison of militia, abandoning the state of Salind and leaving only a small garrison at the capital which was threatened by the Republicans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14. The Herald's Savannah correspondent of the th represents affairs in the city quiet and un-changed, and reiterates the reports of yesterday clative to the movements among the citizens of Georgia for reunion. The correspondent lative to the movements among the curzens Georgia for reunion. The correspondent ys they need confirmation. Nearly all the aders of Savannah had taken the oath of al-giance. Great suffering among the poor still antinued, and to a considerable degree among

continued, and to a considerable degree among the wealthy.

Gen. Sherman's entire army is being reclothed and equipped.

The Tribune's Washington special gives it as the opinion of an old hand at peace negotia-tions that a cessation of hostilities preliminary to formal negotiations will take place within the next ten days. To-morrow the hand of a new peace-maker will fall heavily on Jeff Davis's obstinacy. It is understood that the President has declared that if Senator Foote is harmed by the rebels he will bring five of the most distinguished rebel prisoners in our hands to grief. Our cav-

alry have been ordered to pursue Foote's cap-

six, and six hundred bushels of salt. The boats also liberated thirty negroes and captured a number of Confederate prisoners. The saltworks were situated eighteen miles up the Turtle river on the creeks leading into Baffalo Swamp. The enemy's force in that part of the country consists of one hundred Confederate soldiers and seventy-five militia.

A refugee who left Richmond two weeks ago says the report that Lee has sent troops to meet Sherman in South Carolina is confirmed, but knowledge of all military moves was so well kept that it is not known in the rebel army what troops nor how many have gone. The upper classes among the people of Richmond profess to be confident of the success of the Confederacy, but the poor class, who have sorely felt the effect of the depleted currency, are heartily sick and tired of the war, and anxious for any mode of relief. The Tribude announces the release of its correspondent, Mr. Richardson, who has been held by the rebels over eighteen months. The World has information from Mexico, The World has information from Mexico, confirming the previous reports of the snecessas by the Republicans over the Imperialists. In several battles there was an uprising of the people, and the fresh insurrection was increasing. It is said the Papal Nuncio and Archbishops are about to leave the country on account of Maximilian's manifesto centerning the church property.

The Richmond papers continue quarrelling over their leaders. They think Jeff Davis's course is reprehensible, fand also make an on slaught on Kirby Smith, who is now discovered to possess none of the attributes of a great General.

Hood's failure in Tennessee and Georgia is tributed to the disgnst of the people of those tates for the Confederacy. None but Lee and ohnston appear to give satisfaction.

Johnston appear to give satisfaction.

The Herald's Washington special says: Blair has not returned to Washington. Gen. Singleton probably reached Richmond on Friday.

The Wilmington Journal explains how the Junior Reserves of North Carolina were captured before Fort Fisher. s that a Yankee Captain, with five 50 of the reserves under Maj. Reese,

nded the Major to si and commanded the Major to surrender, telling in there was no use resisting, as he was surrounded. A Lieutenant refused to surrender, and walked off with 12 men; but the Major, the yieldin of a transparent sell, as the Journal says, surrendered, with his 150, to the Yankees. hese were the men marched into our lines, arrying their own arms loaded and capped. CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.

The Commercial's Nashville despatch says: he Convention have unanimously passed reso-utions declaring slavery abolished and prohib-ted throughout the State, also a resolution prohibiting the Legislature from recognizing the right of property in man; forbidding it from requiring compensation to to be made to owners, abrogating the declaration of State independence the Military League made in 1861 with the Confederate States, and all laws and ordinances made in jursuance of them, and all officers appointed by the acting governor since his accession to office are confirmed. The propositions are to be submitted to the people for ratification on the 22d of February, and, on the 4th of March, an election is to be held for Governor and Legislators. hibiting the Legislature from recognizing

Nearly three hundred delegates participated in the final vote. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout. Parson Brownlow is the unanimous choice of the con-vention for the next Governor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13. A very long despatch has been received from he headquarters of the army of the Potomac overing the detailed official report of Butler to rant of the late Wilmington expedition. It is an installed by the Secretary of War Generather states that after embarking his forces or apports, he was detained from the 9th to the 3th of December, awaiting Porter's fleet, and bined the transport fleet off Cape Henry on the 11th, arriving at rendezvous off New Inlet on the evening of the 15th, where they waited till the evening of the 18th, having the finest weather possible.

On the evening of the 18th ult. Porter came to Beaufort to rendezvous, when the sea became ough, and on the 19th wind sprung up, making it impossible to land the troops, and by the alvice of Porter the troops were rendezvoused t Beaufort. This was necessary, as the transoits were coaled for ten days, and that time ad been then consumed. For five days the ind blew a gale, during which the transports ere coaled and watered. At 4 P. M. on the th when we came in sight of Fort Fisher we und the naval fleet bombarding it, the powdernsel having been exploded on the morning evious.

Attangements had been made On the evening of the 18th ult. Porter came to

Arrangements had been made to land the ops the next day under cover of the gun-ats. As soon as the fire on Hall Moon and ag Pend Hill battesjies had been silenced, ich were up shore two or three miles above sher, Porter was sanguine he had silenced the t. He was then urged if that were so to run the fort into Cape Fear, and now and then troops could land and hold back without

troops could land and hold back without of being shelled by the rebel gunboats, he Tallahassee being seen in the rear. Butler hed that if Porter would put his ships in rear of the army, they could supply across beach, so that at least the blockade of Wilgton would-be thus effectual, even if they not capture the fort. Porter replied that would probably be blown up by torpedoes e attempted to run by, and was reminded the army might lose five hundred men by issault, and his boat would not weigh in nice even, in many points of view, with the of these men.

Porter declined going by and the expedition as deprived of that essential element of success, at noon of the 25th the batteries were reported lienced, and the transports successfully landed hier troops. Finding, on reconnoitring, that he party landing could hold the shore, Butler etermined for the land force to attempt an assault. Achley's brigade pushed within a few undred yards of the fort capturing the Half doon battery and its men.

When the fire of the navy ceased the rebel arapsets were fully manned, and the personal examination by Butler within a few handred are of Fisher showed it to be well protected from sealth by the extensive stockade bastions, iff-

all by the extensive stockade bastions, fif-a feet high and fifteen feet wide at the west ch, and that no material damage has been ne to the fort by the navy. New York, Jan, 14.

The following is a letter of instruction from eneral Grant to General Butler, which is ap-ended to Butler's report of the Wilmington ex-HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CITY POINT, VA., Dec. 6, 1864.

To Major-General Butler, Commanding the GENERAL: The first object of the expeditions General Weitzel, is to close to the enemy the ort of Wilmington. If successful in this, the count will be the capture of Wilmington itself. There are reasonable grounds to hope for sus-cess, if advantage can be taken of the absence of the greater part of the rebel force now look-ing after Sherman in Georgia,

Instructions have been given for the number will be spurned by our Government, but our jection of them enables him to go before his people, and, with Blair's ald, prove that the rebels will accept of no terms of peace, and that nothing is left him but a vigorous war. effecting a landing on the Cape Fear river and the Blair will return to Grant's lines on Saturday the freshet subsides enough to enable a flag of Atlantic, north of the north entrance to the iver. Should such a landing be effected, whether the enemy holds Fort Fisher or the batruce to go over.
We have no news from the South and South-

west.
The Richmond Examiner of the 11th has the es guarding the entrance to the river, there ops should intrench themselves, and, by corating with the navy, effect the reduction I capture of those places. With these in our following: The great overflow of the Jariver continues, and may do more for But anal than all his explosions; may wash it ou lear, and may fill it up with mud and sand. Til the navy could enter the harbor, and the ear, and may me to appear and the known, ear by those on the spot.

The enemy keeps up artillery practice or hesterfield, without the slightest effect on our hesterfield, without the slightest effect on our hesterfield. of Wilmington would be scaled should Fort er and the point of land on which it is built by a forced march and surprise. If time is sumed in gaining the fort, the object of the edition will be a matter of after con-

nto our hands immediately on landing.

The details for the execution of the plan are

rusted to you and the officers immediately commaned of the troops. Should the troop der General Weitzel fail to effect a landing a

near Fort Fisher, they will be returned to e army operating against Richmond without lay.

U. S. GRANT,

The Richmond Despatch of the 12th says; It was reported yesterday that Mr. Blair, the Yancee peace commissioner, had arrived here to ay, and had an interview with the President and Secretary. He has not, we are assured, once to the city, and it is untrue that the Sec.

and Secretary. He has not, we are assured, come to the city, and it is untrue that the Secretary of War has sent him a pass to visit Richmond. We have never yet seen any evidence going to shew that he designed coming to this

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer,

speaking of the turloughing of a new regi-tent of Georgia militia, says: Governor Brown

narked that they could go home now, bu

would remain subject to another call when the State required their services, which he hoped would not be soon. All delinquents are to be

tried by a military court-martial, which is to sit in Macon, and if found guilty the pains and penalties of desertion will be visited upon

ith passport regulations.
W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

ve made several incursions inland, destroying

salt-works, consisting of ten kettles of fiv

hundred gallons each, twenty cans of four by six, and six hundred bushels of salt. The boats

anxious for any mode of relief.

Nashville, Jan 14.
The Union Convention, in session to-day, nominated W. G. Brownlow for Governor by acclamation. A delegate asked if he would ac-

guage: Gentlemen: I settle the controversy by m

The convention are nominating a Legislature

Governor Fletcher issued a proclamation to-day, declaring Missouri a free State, in accord-

e with the emancipation ordinance passed State Convention. Hundreds of business

the State Convention. Hundreds of business bouses and private residences were brilliantly illuminated. To-night bands are playing, fireworks exploding, and thousands upon thousands of enthusiastic citizens throng the streets, to witness the grand spectacle.

An expedition sent from Cape Girardeau to Cherokee 1 sy, Ark., under Lieutenant Raine, a few days since, killed nineteen guerillas, and captured a number of prisoners and fifty horses.

Washington, Jan. 15.

The following announcement has been fur ished for general publication:

The President directs the undersigned to per orm the painful duty of announcing to the cople of the United States that Edward verett, distinguished not more by learning and

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 1 WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1864.

distinguished not more by learning and of than by unsurpassed and disinterests of patriotism at a period of political, departed this life at 4 o'clock this. Several of the executive departments

at home and abroad, wherever the

Washington, Jan. 15

the Government will cause appropriate ors to be rendered to the memory of the

al name and authority are acknowledged) WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

n a proper position to stop any move they make. In a skirmish the other day, two uree Yankees were killed and five captured i Friday last, says the Charleston Mercury,

tching their movements.
The Dispatch has the following: The freshet

Monday was another stiempt of the enemy blow out the western end of Dutch Gap ca-il. The freshet in the river has, we hope by is time, filled up the ditch and obliterated at nees of the canal.

Francis P. Blair, Sr., Yankee peace commis-

Francis P. Blair, Sr., Yankee peace commisoner, arrived in this city late on Wednesday
rening, attended by a servant. Blair came
to our lines at a point in front of Fort Harris,
eld by a city battalion. He was detained seval hours in our lines, waiting for a permit to
me to the city, which was not procured till
late hour of the night. Since his arrival he
as been hept or has kept himself from the pubc eye, and his movements and whereabouris
e shrouded in mystery. He is believed to
elodged at the Spottswood Hotel. We think
were is little doubt that he is, though his name
ors not appear on the register. He has been
ent neitherlally by several old acquaintances,
and their meetings were characterized by the
most cordinality. Both sides, it is said, have had
dierviews with the chief executive officers of the
overnment. What passed at these interviews
e need not expect until Mr. Blair returns
to the United States, when it will be published
full in the New York Tribune, and other New
ork papers.

ark papers. Mr. Blair's ostensible business in Richmond—

rather presumed, for there is nothing osten-

e about him or his business or movement—is ascertain whether anything can be done to

the James river commenced fal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

Lieutenant-General.
Washington, Jan. 14.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

be worth the attempt to capture Will

Chesterfield, without the slightest effect on our lines.

Blair is reported to have entered our lines at Elliott's Hill, coming from Fort Harrison, and is said to have been sent to Richmond by General Ewen. These are current stories—we hope not true. No good can come from such a mission, and some harm may be the result.

The Richmond Whig of the 14th says: The following communication was read in the House of Representatives yesterday, at 1 o'clock, from the President, through his Secretary, Col. B. N. Harrison: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 13.

House of Representatives, C. S. A .: I have just read the occompanying report rom the Secretary of War, stating that Henry I. Foote, a member of the House of Representitives from Tennessee, has been arrested by a dilitary officer in Northern Vitginia, while enterowing to pass our lines on his way to the nemy's country. I submit this matter to you nother that such disposal of his case may be pemy's country. I submit this matter to you order that such disposal of his case may be order that such dispose.
ade as to you shall seem proper.
JEFF DAVIS.

WARDEP'T. C. S. A., RICHMOND, Jan. 13. the President of the Confederate States: Sur. I have the honor to submit for your ir formation and direction the subjoined copy of elegram received from the Provost Marshal : Fredericksburg. No special instructions ha been given for such an arrest. Very respectfully, &c., JAS. A. SEDDON, See'y of War.

Fredericksburg, Jan. 12. o the Honorable Secretary of War: I have arrested Hon. H. S. Foote at Occ on his way to Washington for the purpose of negotiating for peace as he avows. Full particulars through Major Carrington by mail. have paroled him to await instructions. Pleas instruct me what disposal to make of him.

H. S. DAGGET, Com. Post.

penaltics of desertion will be visited upon them.

In the Confederate House of Representatives on Wednesday, Miles of South Carolina, introduced the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That under the constitution Congress alone has the right to declare war, and the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make a treaty of peace.

Resolved, That all attempts to make peace with the United States by the action or intervention of the separate States comprising the Confederacy are unauthorized by the constitution, in controvention of the supreme law of the land, and therefore revolutionary.

Washington, Jan. 14. H. S. DAGGET, Com. Post.
On motion of Mr. Clark, of Mo., the mattwas referred to a select committee of five.
Occoquan is in Prince William county, of a stream of that name, near Potomac villag about seventy-five miles from Richmond and twenty from Alexandria.

The following circular to consular officers in conterminous British Provinces has been is-Boston, Jan. 15. Edward Everett died this morning at four o'clock at his residence, on Summer street, of apoplexy. His age was seventy years and about nine months. Mr. Everett addressed his fellow-citzens at Faneuii Hall on Monday last in aid of sending provisions to Savannah, and during the evening of that day was present in court in reference to a claim for damages against DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. Consular officers in territories conterminous ith the United States on the northern and heastern frontier, are hereby authorized to ve United States currency in payment for ports as long as the order of December 17, our in reference to a claim for damages against he city of Charlestown for overflowing an estate in Medford by constructing a dam on Mystic iver. On Tuesday he became affected with 4, shall remain in force, bearing in mind to the law requires five dollars as the fee for that the law requires five dollars as the fee for issuing a passport, which amount is payable to the United States Treasury, and in foreign countries with a consular fee of one dollar in addition. The existing regulation, by which consular agents were forbidden to give passports, is hereby rescinded for the above temporary period. If any person shall have been charged more than the legal fees as they are herein mentioned, the excess will be refunded to him by the Consult to whom the sum was paid, and such repayment will be reported to this Department. A uniform rate of charge is expected and enjoined. Passports to enter British Provinces will be promptly issued by this Department, on application, in accordance with passport regulations. ver. On Iuesaay ne became anected with nite a severe cold, but neither his friends nor imself deemed it serious. On Saturday evening he appeared about as ell as usual, and retired to his bed, declining

seell as usual, and retired to his bed, declining o trouble any one to remain with him. About to 'clock this morning his housekeeper entered his room and found him sleeping naturally. In hour later she was alarmed by hearing a heavy fall in his room, and found him lying on he floor, breathing heavily. A physician was oromptly summoned, but before his arrival Mr. everett died. The event was announced in locarly all the churches at the commencement of the morning service, and created a profound ceiling of sadness. Shortly after noon the church belis of the city and suburbs were tolled, dir. Everett's funeral will take place at noon on flursday' next, in First Church, Rev. Rufus Ellis, Pastor. It is presumed the State and city Washington, Jan. 14.

Information has been received at the Navy
Department from Acting Master Gillespie, of
the United States bark Brazil, on duty in St.

Amas Sound, Ga., that the boats of that vessel dis, Pastor. It is presumed the State and city athorities will take part in the obsequies of his great and good cit

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, \ January 13. The utmost quiet still prevails along the line front of this army. Even picket-firing seem

The utmost quiet still prevaus arong two more front of this army. Even picket-firing seems have been given up.
Brig. Gen. Williams, who has been Assistant quant General of the army since its organistion, except a short time when Burnside companded it, has been appointed Inspector General of the armies operating against Richmond

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14. San Francisco, Jan. 14.
Suits have been commenced by the United States revenue authorities against numerous firms, charged with selling watches without the samp attached. The damages are laid in the aggregate at \$68,000.
The steamboat Young America struck a snag in Fletch river to-day near Marysville, and is a total wreek.

tal wreck. The Nevada Legislature is discussing the poley of aiding the Pacific Railroad.

Arrived—Steamer Moses Taylor, from San 9th; steamer Oregon, from Portland and Viceria, with \$156,000 in gold.

Gentlemen: I settle the controversy by my assuring you that I will accept. (Applause.) I can't be expected to do anything more, and certainly I ought to do no less than tender to you, as a convention, my sincere and unfeigned thanks for the honor and distinction you have conferred on me. I will not speak to you, gentlemen, but what you will lack in speaking, if the people should ratify the nomination, I will try to make up in deeds and acts, God being my helper. If you will send up a Legislature to reorganize the militia and pass other neces-New York, Jan. 15. on troops at the post, con-Ohio infantry, and 8th Ohio ken by surprised and outnumbered, the rebels shing in suddenly about daybreak. Colonels orney and Young and about 400 of their men to reorganize the militia and pass other neces-sary business, I will put an end to this infernal re taken prisoners, but the two Colonels and out 200 men soon after escaped. The system of guerilla fighting in the State, in East, Middle, and West Tennessee, if we have to shoot or hang every man concerned. (Loud and longade a short stay, and then regreated loward

The Times says Vice-President Hamlin has announced to his friends that he will not accept any position is the new Cabinet, and intends rethring to his farm.

Union refugees are warned not to publish any names of give any clue to those who assisted them, as the rebels are dealing very severely with such persons.

them, as the rebels are dealing very severely with such persons.

The Liverpool Daily Post says that the pirate Shenandoah was fixed out with the design of cruising against whaling vessels.

The British Army Gazette says that Sherman's march through Georgia has demonstrated the hopelessness of the rebellion.

General Early, in a letter to a rebel Congressman, denies the statements of his drunkennes in the Valley, and says no respectable man ever saw drunk in camp, on march, or in battle.

A rebel surgeon publishes in the Richmond Whig a statement of his experience in Northern prisons. He claims harsh treatment at Nashville, Camp Chase, and Fort Delaware.

Richmond papers publish official reports of the defence of Fort Fisher and the surrounding works. The strength of the garrison and the damage done by the bombardment are not stated.

The Sentinel states that the discord between the sentine states that the discord between tiler and Porter was the cause of the failure, he rebel prisoner says that eight guns were subted in Fort Fisher, and that the sewere ciling drove the men to the casemates, where ey met the expected essault, and could have ade no resistance. It has a long article on e question of making Lee dictator, and says; one of our contemporaries have been discussequation of making Lee dictator, and says; ome of our contemporaries have been discuss-g whether the appointment of Lee, with e power to command all our armies, would vive a tendency to dispet the despondency used by the recent reverses. We need hardly y how earnestly we have deprecated the night to which this despondency has been eight to which this despondency has been car-ied. It has been far in excess of what the cirmistances would justify and, intensified by the oaking street-corners and bar-rooms, it is er to be feared that some croaking has been und in quarters where courage and security

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15
The Richmond Examiner of Friday contains the following from the Mobile Advertiser: The ankees are about 4,000 strong. They are at franklin Mills, on Dog river, without transportion. Their supplies are received by way of log river. Owing to the formation of the country, their position is unassailable. Our forces up in a proper position to stop any move they to be expected, and in consequence is spe Having taken pains to ascertain the facts, we Having taken pains to accertain the racts, we will now say Lee is highest in command in the crany whenever he is in the field. He therefore commands not only all the troops within his desartment, but all who may happen to come in connection with his command. The limits of his department is bounded solely by his opinion, and his command in the field is as large and extends over as great a department as he is will-be acceptable. Yankees, in unknown force, are reported to e crossed New river, on the road to Grahams-e. Their main body, however, is still in the ghborhood of Hardeeville. As yet their ob-has not been developed, but Wheeler is the James river commenced falling about 4 clock yesterday afternoon, and in less than yo hours it had subsided upwards of teen inches. A small break in the canal filling up the first and second stories of seval of the houses in the lower part of the city, in the houses in the lower part of the city, in the houses in the serious damage occurring in the neighborhood. The hydrants rough the city have stopped running, but will see the commendation of the hydrants of the hydraphic triplets of the hydraphic story in the hydraphic story in the hydraphic serious day and to-night. It is reported the enemy during the story mesday advanced their pickets on our extreme cht, south of Fetersburg. We have no positive news on the subject but it is not very importif true.

There was a report that the explosion heard a Monday was another attempt of the cenemy

and his command in the field is as large and exends over as great a department as he is willng to control. The President has made the
experiment now urged. Lee found it impossible to do both duties. The President reluctanty, at Gen. Lee's own request, was compelled
to choose between relieving him of his coinhand in the army defending Richmond or from
reneral command over all the armies.

The Enquirer has an article on the arming of
laves, in which it brings forward Gen. Lee's
proposition to conscript the negroes and to libmate them and the wives of those who are made
oddiers. It demands that every possible sacrifree of life and property shall be made to secure
confiderate nationality. It copies an article
from the Wilmington Journal, which proposes
to adopt any course necessary. The Enquirer
avors immediate abolition, if necessary to seure peace through recognition by France and
England.—

The Despatch has a long editorial, from which

cure peace through recognition by France and England.

The Despatch has a long editorial, from which we take the following: We are now in the dark hour of rational distress, felt by the President of the Confederate States as keenly as by the most sensitive of his countrymen, and helps to add to his affliction by reproach and inaction.

The Examiner says: We are not in the least danger of being subjugated, unless the leading men who compose Congress and the Legislature are absolutely resolved to be. But one thing is to be feared, the decay of public spirit before the continued criticism of executive policy. Daltimore, Jan. 15.

DALTIMORE, Jan. 15.

The American's Beaufort correspondent of the 6th says: Nine deserters came off from Fort Fisher a few days ago and were picked up by one of the blockading vessels. They report the fort was about surrendering on the 20th, when they were surprised to learn that troops were being withdrawn from the shore. They represent the garrison as, greatly demoralized. The quarters are all destroyed and the men poorly clad and supplied. All is quiet in the fleet and no indications of an early movement.

Pennama dates of the 6th contain news from South and Central American Republic. It is Panama dates of the 6th contain news from South and Central American Republic. It is now thought that there will be no war between Spain and Peru; the difficulties will soon be amicably settled. The Spanish squadron at Chincha Islands have been reinforced by three heavy steam frigates. In Chili a number of new railroads are projected. There is no now revolution in any of the Spanish American States reported. secretain whether anything can be done to ining about a cessation of hosfillities and end it war. We think his real business is to place incoln's administration in good opinion before be Northern people, who are just called upon the fill another draft. Lincoln knows that the repositions he will make are such that they

These lands are within from 35 to 6 will bring from 25 to 50 per cent mor

MARRIED.

OBEPHINE JOHNSTON.

At the residence of the bride's father in Campbell cunty, Ky., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. S. S. Belville, Chr. EDWARD H. VERNON, of this city, to Miss LIZZES

nackleford, Mr. W.B. H. Handler, and Miss Carries of Co.
On the 12th inst., by the Rev. A. C. Dickerson, Mr. E. MOTTLEY (late Lieutenant-Colonel 11th Ky.), and
MOTTLEY (late Lieutenant-Colonel 1 th Ky.), and L MOTTLET (Inte Lieutenant-Colonel 11th Ky.), and Mise Anna E. Hawkins, eldest dauchter of Colonel P. B. Hawkins, all of Bowling Green, Kentucky.

On Wednesday, January 11th, at the Second Presby-terian Church, in Clincinnati, by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Mr. Ww. Yanarshalband Miss Anna D. Vanarshalb, both of Harrodsburg, Ky.

On the 11th of December, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. F. M. Whittle, Mr. George T. Dunn to Miss Brills A. McClurk, of Indianapolis, Indianapolis papers please copy.

DIED. On the 3d inst., in Hardin county, r., after a short illness, Mrs. FANN Singleton Kasey, sr., in the 6oth ye January 5th, in Shelby county, Ky., Miss Jane Will in, in the fifty-second year of her age. Son, in the firty-second year of her age.
Suddenly, in Shelbyville, Ky., January 'th, Hener C. Petrky, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

January II, 1885, of consumption, Josepe A.,
Brisvalder, in the 53d year of his age.

In Frankfort, Ky., on the morning of the 9th inst., of
typhold fever, Alexander Robertson, son of Harry
Hardie, aged 15 years.

January 12, 1865, of consumption, Christie, wife o J. M. Vetter, in the 23d year of her age. On the 13th inst., after a short illness, EMMA, consor of Robert M. Ostrander, daughter of N. L. Montgomery Jannary 12, 1865, of dropsy, Wm. Armestrone, in the 67th year of his age; a native of Glasgow, Scotland On the 15th inst., HENRY THIRRMAN, aged fifty-eight

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

The gold market was very quiet, without excitement, during the week, and drooping. The premium rate was down to 216½ during the week, and the decline since ast Saturday amounts to 8 % cent. We quote gold, en

par do do 4@% dis 2@ Baltimore 463 dis Kentucky Bank Notes 465 Q. M. Vouchers, City 10 dis do do country 12615 dis Orders on Washington 21623 dis BANK NOTE LIST. REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL BY MESSES. HUNT, MORTON, & QUIGLBY. PAR FUNDS. Juited States legal tender notes: Nations I Bank note

# dis. | Michigan | Iowa . . . | Wisconsin | Slovent . . . | Missouri | Misso 3 dis. 1 dis. 5@10 dis. 5@7 dis. 60 dis. Bk. of Tennessee... 52 dis.
80 dts. Other Bks. 50@75 dis.
75 dis. N. Carolina. 74 dis.
S. Garolina. 74 dis.
1 adis. Alabama... 74 dis.
1½ dis. Georgia... 74 dis.

Applies.—Market quiet, with a light supply. Sales a 506 3 bbl from store. ALCOHOL Prices unchanged. We quote 76 22 cant at Account.—Frice theminged. We quote is green at \$4 49, and 98 By cent at \$4 48.

BUTTEE—In good demand. We quote fair to prime at 10@45c; choice to extra at 50@52c B b.

BEESWAX—We quote at 55c.

BARK—The market rules steady at \$15@16 for chestnut. oak, wagon, \$16@18 for ear, and \$20@21 for stack neasure.

Barley.—There is very little offered in the market. ales were made at \$1 65@1 75. BALE ROPE AND CORDAGE—Market tolerably activ e quote bale at 10@10%c for machine, and 10%@ller hand-made, Manilla rope at 30@31c, hemp rope at @16c, hemp twine at 30@35c, batting twine at 20c,

and baling twine at 20c. BAGGING-In fair demand at the same prices. We Bacoms Common saleable at \$3 50@3 75, fancy at \$5 75@4 40, and extra Shaker at \$5@5 50 \$2 dozen. BROOMCORN-In demand at the factory. We quote at

\$7@8 # 100 lbs. EEANS—Market quiet, and with a light supply. Prices firm at \$2 55@ 75, according to quality. BAGS—Scamless two bushel grain bags 80@90e. BLACKING—We quote Mason's small and large at \$8 @1%, and other brands at \$5@12 \$ gross.

Cherse—There was a fair demand during the week
at 21%c for Western Reserve, 22%c for Hamburg,

ed 23c for E. D. CANDLES-Market quiet and prices 1c unchanged with des of 13 and 14 oz star at 30@32c, and 19@20c fo COTTON YARNS-We quote sales of No. 500 at 80c.

COTTON YARSS—We quote sales of No. 200 at Sec. to, 600 at 77c, and No. 700 at 74c,
Cotton Twine and Camplewick—Unchanged. We note cotton twine at \$1.20, and candlewick at \$1.40. COAL-Unchanged. Pittsburg retailing at 32c #

moderate, and we quote as follows: Flour barrels a c. whisky at 82 40, do iron-bound at 83 50, pork 81 90, half barrels \$1 60, do iron-bound \$2 25, ham decrees \$1 50, ten-gallon kegs \$1 25, do iron-bound \$1 75, five-gallon \$1 00, do iron-bound \$1 25. Barrel ves \$24@25 \$2 1,000. Hooppoles \$24@25 \$2 1,000. CORN—Ingood demand and unchanged. We quote nice on arrival at the levec at \$1.05@1 10 for ear, and \$1.10@1 15 for shelled. DRIED BERT—Sales of canvassed at 18@300 20 fb.

Eggs.—In demand at 44@45c \$\forall dozen.
Flours.—There was a fair demand during the week at about the same rates. We quote superfine at \$3.75 \$\forall c.\$ cxtra at \$9.50@9.85, and family at \$10.25@10.50. FEATHERS-Market quiet, and prices remain un Fratikes—Market quiet, and prices remain un-changed at 565 % b. Groceries—Dull. Rio coffee 45@47c. New Or-Orleans sugar is selling at 35@355c, refined sugars at 31 @115c. and we quote New Orleans melasses at \$1 25 @1 30 for old, \$1 45 for new.

Grease-Unchanged; we quote brown at 14@14%e, yellow 15c, and white at 16c; butcher lard at 20% @ 31c llow at 17@17%c. Sales of 80,890 lbs porkhouse great

HEMP-No market, and prices are nominal. Hures-The market-rules quiet, with a demand about Hites—Ine marker-rues quiet, with a demant about equal to the offerings; we quote green at 1@3c, salted at 1c@11c, dry salted at 1c@11c, dry flint at 1c@17c; hogskins 4(@50c each, and sheepskins at \$10c 25.

HAY—There was a moderate demand during the week and prices declined to \$25@20 @ tou on delivery.

Hops-Selling at 30@35c for old and 45@55c for the Igon and STEEL.—Unchanged; we quote pig-iron, act-blast, at \$78@80 \$2 ton; no cold-blast in the marcet. Sheet iron SC 13c, CC 14c, Juniata 15c. Bar iron SC 9c, CC 10Mc, Juniata 17c, Sweet 20c, Beneoin 23c. Horse-shoes 16@19c, mule-shoes 20@21c. Plough slabs Horze-shoes 1868184, mune-shoes 2062316. Fronga states itse, plough plates 20c. Inch hoop-iron 123/46, Nor way nail-rode 21c. Steels—Cast 60c, Crawley, German, and EB 40c, spring 186820c, and AB 16c.

LIME AROS CEMENT—Amaket\_istendy at \$1 5562 75 for lime, and 3663 25 % 351 for hydraulic cement, and 36

we quote as follows: Seleleather—Oak 55-656e, heulock 46-645c, bridge 54-670c, hearness 48-650c, skirting 53-654c. Chifskins—City \$1 75-63, and French \$3 25-64 \* b. LUMBER. -Prices unchanged since our last report, and

enote as follows: Hear boards, rough... econd-rate boards, roughird-rate boards, roughird-rate boards... Common boards...

LEAD AND SHOT-Market quiet, and prices unchanged e quote pig lead at 21v, bar lead at 20c. Shot, patent 25; buckshot \$6 75. MALT .- The market is fair, and prices are firm, with n upward tendency. We quote sales at \$1 90.

MANUFACTURED TORACCO—Kentucky bright, \$1@150 medium, 75c@\$1 25; dark, 75c@\$1; Tennessee, 75c@\$1; Virginia, \$1 50 \$to 2 50; Missouri bright, from \$2 50 to \$1 70; medium, \$1 to 1 50; and dark wock 75c to \$1 \$2 lb

MACKEREL-Market steady and prices unchanged 

OILS.—Market fair and prices firm. We quote coal and carbon at 92@37c; lard at \$2 05@2 10; linseed at \$1 40; benzine at 60@65c; and lubricating oils from 45@ 80c % gallon. SOC # gallon.

OATS—In #cood demand at 80@85c,
ONIONS—We quote sales at \$56@5 50 # hhl from shore,
OIL CARE—Unchanged at \$50 # ton<sub>k</sub>

the latter part of the week. Mess por d at \$41@41 50, lard at 23c, and hams at 25c. Prices s.-The trade for all kinds opens brisk,

TAR-Selling at \$8 (gallon kegs) W dozen. TINNERS' STOCK-Prices are unchanged. o-day at the following prices: DXX. Sheeting (14 oz.) 55@56c, copper pitts 75c 3 lb.

BOILED SHEET IRON AND 2 First quality (No. 24 to 27) at 12c 16 lb; zinc 28c. CHARCOAL SHEET IRON. Nos. 18 to 27 at 141/2 16 lb.

BUSSIA SHEET IRON. tion (Nos. 25 to 25) at 32c, genuine (Nos. 9 to 12) t 38e W 15. .-We hav Of the 250 hogsheads sold during the week, 29 were Sales to-day of 30 hhds, as follows: 1 at \$7 45, 3 at

@8 60, 7 at \$9 10@9 55, 3 at \$10@10 59, 1 at \$11, 1 at 4, 2 at \$15, 2 at \$16, 1 at \$19, 1 at \$21 50, 1 at \$21 50, 2 t \$24 50@24 75, 1 at \$25 57, 2 at \$27 50, and 2 at \$28@ 28 75 79 100 lbs. Bids on 5 hhds were rejected. WOODEN WARE,

ere is a good demand at \$2@2 05 for red, and \$2 08@ WHISKEY-The market was quiet during the week rith sales at \$2 20. rt df the week, and advanced to \$2 20. Wool.—Market dull, and prices are firm at 95c for ub-washed, and 60c for unwashed.
WEAPPING PAPER.—We quote at \$1@2. Window Glass—We quote as follows: 8x10 \$4 50, 10 12 at \$4 80, 10x14 at \$5 10, 10x16 at \$5 40, 10x20 at \$5 5, 12x18 at \$5 65, and 12x20 at \$5 65.

WHEAT - Market quiet, and pri

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

SHELBY HOUSE-Stock Report. Louisville, Jan. 14, 1865. The receipts, sales, and transactions in all kinds of live tock at this yard during the past week have been good. overnment buyers and shippers are paying fair price r all the cattle that arrive suitable for their c chase freely such cattle as suit their trade. Cattle-The arrivals are small, and prices range 3%

14% of for common, and 4%@5% of for second-rate good and extra are worth 6@7% 曾 190 the gross.

Hogs—The arrivals are light, and prices advancing aily. Good butchers' hogs are worth 12%@14%c. and neats and light thin hogs are worth 10%@11%e # 100 Sheep and Lambs-The arrivals are in excess of the emand, and the prices for common are somewhat lower cood sheep are selling at 5%@7c 🕏 100 lbs gross. There are one or two lots in the pens unsold, and no buyers at

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14, 1865. The receipts of live stock during the week has been very large for this time of the year. For cattle the

ostly for the New Orleans market. Among the sale

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

errent prices for the week at all the markets ar lower process of the second of or \$4.50a5,
in-Heavy conn-fed \$2.5 12%@14, light and meling-Heavy conn-fed \$2.5 12%@14, light and meling-Heavy conn-fed \$2.5 25.
in market for boof eather remains very much the
as for last week. The snpply was rather light, but
as for last week. The snpply was rather light, but
as for last week. The snpply was rather light, but
as for last week. The snpply was rather light, but
were in good demand all the week and prices fathe selfer, all kinds realizing higher liguers, as
d shove. Hogs sold pretty freely at our raying
tions. tations.
It is the yards for the week. It is the yards for the week. I hat week were as follows: Beewe 5,044, cows 83, a calves 68, sheep and lambe 14.207, swine 13,711. Is last week.—Beeves 5,191, cows 101, weal calves 338, ep and lambs 8,393, swine 33,636.

160 ACRES, 120 IMPROVED, GOOD me house and all necessary out-buildings; to a log dwelling: an old bearing ore ard, ung one of 200 trees, beginning to bear.

es, 75 improved, good frame house, all necessa-buildings, orchard, and well watered. Priod 4,090.
These farms are within one mile of a railroad, and the cites from the Ohio, in a good, healthy, and respectable. Apply to R. Lynch, Journal office. jl4 cod6&w3

Indiana Farms for Sale. Acres to 6 CLEARTD. MOSTLY Compared TO 6 CLEARTD. of stock water, situation healthy and neighborhoad good. Price SEI 50 an acre. 189 acres, good fencing, good dwelling, new barn, having good peach and apple orchard of selected fruit, 48 acres in grass, good spring-house, plenty of stock water. Price SE3 an acre. 86 acres, under good fonce, plenty of timber, good log house, 50 acres in wheat. Price SE3 an acre. 175 acres, a plendid barn, two good wells, good stock.

Ten to Twenty Dollars per Day. PARMERS, DO NOT BUY YOUR BROOMS AND pay a high price for them, when you can buy one of whiler's Celebrated Malleable-Iron Broom Heads, patented October 18, 1864, and make your own Brooms vitent the aid of cord or tying of any kind. This

Copartnership. THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned was dissolved on the lat of January by limitation. Jan, 16, 1865.

Copartnership. THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE WHOLESALE BOOT and SHOE business at No. 258 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, under the firm of PIATT & ALLEN.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 2, 1865.

16 d5&w1 Louisville, Ky., Jan. 2, 1865.

Louisville Tobacco Warehouse. WITH THE INTENTION OF ENGAGING IN ANsine-s demanding my undivided attention, n with the firm of PHELPS, CALDWELL, my connection with the firm of FHELTS VALLEY SLEE
& CO. ceased by mutual consent on the 31st of October
list. The business will be evadueted by my former
pertuers, who are most cheerfully recommend to my
riends and the public as eminently worthy of confidence and ratronage.

Jan. 16, 1865.

JO. K. GANT.

Jun. 16, 1800.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE THE RUSINESS.
A under the firm style of PHELPS. CALDWELL, &
Under the firm style of PHELPS. CALDWELL, &
CO. Stimulated by the very library particular the phase received, they are determed that nothing shall be unitted on their port determed that nothing shall be united on their port of the phase of the confidence of the received. They now have, besides, their principal will be under the principal will be under the same than the corner of Tenth and Main, extreme buildings on the corner of Tenth and Eleventh decess and Tenth and Walmat streets erected by the mor storage.

JAMES S. PHELPS.

JAMES B. TURNLEY.

HOUSE,

Cincinnati, Ohio. SILAS F. MILLER, Proprietor, Late of the Galt House, ouisville

Franklin.

Another proposition for a loan of five hundred millions has been received by the Treusury Department, from one Julius Bruns, of New York. The scheme seems visionary, and partakes decidedly of a lottery nature. There is little likelihood of its being entertained.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that sales of town lands at auction, except when made by a judge or executive officer by a decree of the court, are exempt from taxafion, also that deeds given by a municipal cor-

a decree of the court, are exampled as a municipal cor-nations of lands sold for taxes are exempt m stamp duty. Coupons on railway-bonds is be returned as income for the year in ich they mature. The five per cent salary

must be returned as income for the year in which they mature. The five per cent salary tax is to be withheld on payments of prize money, the accounts of which were adjudicated subsequent to June 30, 1864.

A proclamation has been issued by the Governor of South Carolina, calling upon every white male person in the State to rally to its defence. The penalty for refusal is severe.

The Whig and Examiner both contain articles denouncing all offers of amnesty from this Government.

The Richmond papers of Friday Japuary

The Richmond papers of Friday, January h, came to hand to-day. The Whig of that the says some of Sherman's army are on the orth side of Savannah river near Hardeeville. Ilpatrick, the Dispatch and Whig say, is also orth of Savannah, but no movement north of ardeeville in the direction of Charleston has there developed.

yet been developed.

The papers allude to the conciliatory policy which Sherman is pursuing toward the people of Georgia.

A despatch from General Hardee reports that he enemy had arrived before Hardeeville, but here were no indications of an immediate

The Richmond Enquirer is perfectly furious over Sherman's conciliatory policy in Georgia, for it don't believe that that State is willing to submit, and says: "We demand a public meeting in Georgia. We want to hear the voice of the brave and true patriots console the men, comfort the feeble, and warn those who confide in the transparent coat of the Yankees."

The Ways and Means Committee were occupied yestercay in hearing the delegation of to-bacco manufacturers. They are of the opinion that the construction given to the tax on cigars by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is cor-

that the construction given to the tax on cigars by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is correct. They think the tax on manufactured to-bacco is as beavy as manufacturers can stand. The Committee will hear other delegations during the coming week.

The resolution abrogating the reciprocity treaty will be called up in the Senate to-morrow. A substitute will be offered for the proposition proposing to appoint commissioners to make a new treaty. An effort will be made to delay the whole, though there is evidently a majority of the Senate Invorsalle to a repeal of najority of the Senate favorable to a repeal of he treaty, and it may be agreed to without any

t is intimated from good authority, to-night, three Democratic votes, while it needs eight. The amendment passed the Senate at the last

Treasury for subscriptions to the 10.40 bands expired last evening.

There has been a variety of rumors as to the

There has been a variety of rumors as to the next resort of the Secretary, it being understood that no more gold bonds are to be issued. In fact the Ways and Means Committee have already decided to that effect. It has been surmised that he would issue six per cent compound interest legal-tenders, which, with interest accumulated, would enter into currency and relieve both the Treasury and the present stringency of the money market. It is intimated that he is disposed to rely upon the 7-30s, giving them fair trial after removing from the market all gold bond issues. Any further issue will no doubtibe ultimately merged into some form of funded debt.

Now that Vice-President Hamlin has been defeated for the Maine Senatorship, his friends

defeated for the Maine Senatorship, his friends are urging him for the French mission. It is claimed that they have progressed so far as to declare that he will be tendered the position out of mere compliment, and at the same time be invited to decline it. Secretary Stanton left on Friday for Savan-

he various journals, promising to furnish them n advance detailed accounts of all of Admiral corter's plans for the attack on Wilmington. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

The Wilmington Journal says: Bragg has written a letter breathing christian hope; he says there is no cause of alarm, as there is no force of the enemy between Wilmington and able to resist all further attempts to capture Wilmington. He closes by soliciting the prayers of the Church for himself and army. The Richmond Whig of the 6th says: A large

number of rebel deserters and lawless men are roaming over the upper counties of Georgia, committing depredations on the inhabitants. roaming over the upper commes of Georgia, committing depredations on the inhabitants.

The Richmond Dispatch says: "Since Sherman left Milledgeville he has changed his policy. In that town and at Atlanta he was all harshness and brutality. At Savannah he had been all conciliation." The Dispatch forgets that Sherman announced that his conduct would be governed by the treatment he received.

The Mobile Tribune says that on the 10th a party of Yankee raiders, numbering about 1,300, reached west Pascagoula and were embarked on launches. They destroyed several ferries and did other damages. The pirate Semmes met with an enthusiastic reception at Mobile.

Resolutions have been introduced in the North Carolina Legislature of opposition to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, to impressment, to conscription, to the surrender of State officers and in surveyer of Statescentistic feets.

ent, to conscription, to the surrender of State ficers, and in support of State negotiations for

sion of the habeas corpus, said if the gentle-men in that Legislature and in Congress could not protest against another illegal suspension of this privilege, the time had come when, by the laws of nature, he would be justified in starting

laws of nature, he would be justified in starting a new revolution.

The majority of the Committee of the North Carolina Legislature on Resolutions to initiate and negotiate for an honorable peace, report that, while every effort was being made to strengthen our armies, they should be accompanied by some manifestation of an effort and desire to secure an honorable peace, commissioners having heretofore been refused by the United States on the ground of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. This is the objection sought to be removed in the resolutions, by appointing Commissioners and authority have ever been denied. These Commissioners are not to have power from the States, but only to be tendered by the President for a peace conference.

The Herald's off Charleston correspondent

States, but only to be tendered by the President for a peace conference.

The Herald's off Charleston correspondent, dated January 1st, says Commander Preble's naval brigade has been disbanded and sent back to the vessels to which they belonged.

The Times's correspondent says the investigation of the facts in the mine explosion in front of Petersburg is closed, and the verdict will show a divided responsibility, falling upon Burnside, Wade, and the General who led the assault; nor does General Grant hold himself entirely biameless, especially in permitting the selection of the officer who led the assault to be made by lot.

The Tribune's correspondent of the 3d, says:

Mr. Pollard, of the Richmond Examiner, captured some eight months ago, has gone to Richtured some eight months ago, has gone to Rich mond to see if he can arrange nond to see if he can arrange an exchange of the correspondent imself for Mr. Richardson; the correspondent of the Tribune, captured some eighteen month CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.

The Commercial's correspondent estimates that Hood took across the Tennessee from 26,000 to 28,000 men. Forrest abandoned about 150 wagons on the north side.

On Friday, Lyon, with about 800 men, passed through McMinnville, capturing a company of Tennessee cavairy. He crossed the Chattanooga railroad below Tullahoma, tore up a few rails on his way to join Forrest at Russellvillo. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 9.

FORTRESS MONROE, SID 5.

Secretary Stanton and General Meigs arrived here last evening. Also, Simon Draper and other attaches of the Custom House. They sriled for Savannah at noon to-day. Weather

The Times' and World's Washington special says that the Blairs have again started for Richmond, having learned that passes from the rebel Secretary of War awaited them at City Point.

Point.

The Tribune's Washington special says it is probable a resolution will be introduced in the Benate inquiring under what law Hancock's corps is being organized, and it is almost certain that nominations of the officers will be re-

The same special gives a letter written by a soldier in Jeff. C. Davis's corps strongly reprimanding that General for turning back slave women and children who sought to follow their husbands and fathers that were allowed to accompany the corps in its march through Georgia.

New York, Jan. 9. Advices from Morganza, Louisiana, state that all was quiet, and that the recent measures adopted by General Ullman relative to communication outside of the post have had a most salutary effect on predatory rebels.

The gunboat Gazelle had retaliated for the murder of Colonel Thatcher by destroying the rebel residences in the vicinity of the bloody deed.

deed.

An expedition consisting of a portion of the Minnesota battery and infantry and a cavalry force, had been sent by General Ullman beyond the Atchafalaya, but they met few rebels, who

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal 1

Washington, Jan. 9. In the House of National Representative Mr. Yeaman, Congressman from Kentucky, obtained the floor to-day, and delivered a great speech on Reconstruction and the Constitutional Amendment. In a telegraphic report justice nnot be done to the effort of Mr. Yeaman n substance he said:

Under the theory and organization of one Conder the theory and organization of one Government, loyalty requires an acquiescence in the regularly-expressed will of the majority; but an abandonment of opinion, but a consti-tutional obedience; not loyalty to men and parties, but to the Government. Action upon this idea would have saved us the present war; acting upon it now, we will be carried safely through it. He then reviewed some of the most memora-

e strifes in the world's history, especially civil ars, and asked if our trouble *must* last as long others have? For his part, while he would that the war must never end except on the sist of our nationality, he was more than with to seek for an end of the contest in the to seek for an ead of the confidence in or the confidence in or lity to overcome the rebellion, and confidence he justice of the American heart toward

To effect our great aim, we must have a feasible and just policy of restoration, commonly called reconstruction, and proceeded to show that the bill, as reported by the Committee on Rebellious States, was unconstitutional and wholly impracticable, and urged t'at the bill, introduced by himself at the present session, and heretofore published by us, embraced the main ideas necessary in any scheme of restoramain ideas necessary in any scheme of restora-tion; which are a loyal State Government, an abandonment of the rebellion, unrestricted suffrage, and the submission of doubtful ques-tions to the courts. He had embodied this plan ions to the cours. He had embouned the plan in a series of resolutions, introduced by him in December, 1863, and afterwards the pith of the scheme was recommended by both Mr. Seward and Mr. Liscoln. He did not accuse these general many control of the scheme was recommended by both Mr. Seward and Mr. Liscoln. He did not accuse these general many facilities are seriously and the scheme of the

tlemen of stealing his thunder, but facetionsly congratulated them on their rather late conver-sion to his views.

Mr. Y. then took up the great question of Mr. Y. then took up the great question of the constitutional amendment, forever settling the slavery question, and advocated it in an argument at length, and one which displayed deep research. It was conclusive and unanswerable. Its appearance in full before the people of Kentucky and its perusal by them will form an era in their reflections and conclusions on this subject. After mentioning several minor reasons that would fully justify any legislator in submitting this question to the people, the source of all power in our Government, he avowed he would not rest his justification on any of them, but would go boldly forward to the main question and put it on the ground that under facts as they exist, and have been developed by the war, it was necessary, and the best thing tacts as they exist, and have been developed by the war, it was necessary, and the best thing that could be done. A few years ago, with no strong predilections for slavery, he would have advocated emancipation only upon three grounds, graduation, compensation, and de-portation. But we are not dealing with facts as they were, or as we would have them, but as they are, and as we neither caused them to be nor can prevent.

they are, and as we neither caused them to be nor can prevent.

We must be practical, look destiny in the face, sound the angular points in the transition period, smooth the rough places in a new road and not kick against the pricks. He demonstrated the utter folly and ruin of Kentucky making a stand and a political fight on a question already lost, for an institution already condemned; showed that trueeconomy to the planter and the State now required emancipation; the future peace of the two races requires it; and that reconstruction will be easier when this and that reconstruction will be easier when this disturbing element is driven from our politics. The South is concluding to put the negro in

disturbing element is driven from our politics. The South is concluding to put the negro in the army at the cost of emancipation, and is now thinking of an edict of universal freedom to conciliate Europe. Shall we in Kentucky make a stand for slavery when its foes are powerful enough to overthrow it and those who stand by it, and when its friends are contemplating its overthrow in its own household? He repudiated the idea that slave labor was the foundation of a civilization of a higher type. The figures don't show it, and Kentucky will ultimately be more prosperous without it than with it. Labor is like other things of value, and will find its proper pecuniary level; it is therefore impossible that slave labor can be cheaper than free.

Mr. Y. even contended that this measure is now the true policy and the most powerful weapon of the conservative party. The rebellon could not have been inaughrated or supported without slavery, and the whole power of the fanatical jacobinial abolitionists of the North was derived from anti-slavery agitation. In their anti-slavery views they had the sympathy of the age and of modern civilization, and, upon the strength of that, were carrying such errors as the suppression of the press, the overthrow of personal liberty, and other dangerous praties of their power—he would cut their hair before they had torn down the pillars of the temple—He then made a legal argument, crushing

into nothingness the objection that slavery can-not be legally abolished by an amendment to the national constitution. It will act as a quietus among the politicians and lawyers of the extreme school of States Rights, States Sovereignty, &c. This speech was concluded by illustrating the ehd and the fall of slavery by a beautiful allusion to the death of Wallenstein. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

SENATE. Mr. Doolittle presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Racine, Wisconsin, in rela-

tion to the establishment of a naval depot on the Western lakes. Mr. Sherman presented a memorial from the President of the Refugee Relief Commission of art. Sherman presented a memorial from the President of the Refugee Relief Commission of Ohio, asking for an appropriation of money for the support of the Southern refugees. Mr. Sherman' said there were thousands of loyal refugees in the cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville, and their condition was deplorable. Not less than ten thousand white people had been rendered homeless and scattered through the South by the fortunes of war. He that can ought to do something in the matter, but he did not believe an appropriation of money would be the most judicious means of relieving them. The Government ought to give them work to do for the army, manufacture of clothing, &c., or a law might be passed giving them the use of lands subject to confication. He wished the memorial to be referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and it was so referred.

ported back the resolution to distribute the pro-ceeds of the sale of the cotton captured at Sa-rannah among the officers and soldiers of Shernan's army, with a unanimous recom

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the joint resolu

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the joint resoluion freeing the wives and children of colored
soldiers was taken up.

Mr. Saulsbury, spoke against the reselution. He
opposed the measure before the Senate on the
ground of policy and humanity, because it was
opposed to the legitimate rules of war. This,
policy proposed by the party in power was abhorent to Napoleon. Gen. Scott had expressed
his opinion against the right of Congress to interfere with slavery.

Mr. Davis moved to amend the resolution so
as to make its action prospective only, and not
retrospective and prospective, as reported by

as to make it action prospective only, and not retrospective and prospective, as reported by the Military Committee. He regarded the resolution as a violation of the Constitution, but if it must pass, he did not see that freeing the wives and children of those already in the service would promote enlistments, and he therefore hoped that it would be made to operate only in the case of those who should hereafter enlist. Mr. Clark hoped the amendment would not

be adopted, and spoke briefly against it.

Mr. Pomeroy spoke in favor of the resolu on.

Mr. Davis resumed in opposition to the reso

Mr. Johnson disputed the authority of Congress to pass such a resolution. He (Johnson) said that there was no doubt of the authority of Congress to enlist slaves, or to amend the Constitution so as to abolish slavery. Slavery was already mortally wounded, and could not survive even if peace without its abolition was declared to-morrow. He believed the rebels had good reason to believe that Eggland and France would aid them to achieve their independence if they would abolish slavery, as they unquestionably had a right to do. What would the Senator from Ohio do then? Would he submit to the dissolution of the Union, provided the South should abolish slavery? He (Johnson) was happy to know that the President did not concur in the views of Mr. Wade. During the last political canvass, a paper known by the title of "To whom it may concern," was circulated. One of the conditions of peace named in it was the abolition of slavery, but the friends of the President took good care to explain this away before the people, and tell them it did not mean exactly what appeared on its face. Mr. Johnson disputed the authority of Cor exactly what appeared on its face.

exactly what appeared on its face.

Bosrox, Jan. 9.

A large number of merchants and the leading men of the city met in Fancuil Hall to-day, to inaugurate measures for sending forward other necessaries and supplies to the people of Savannah. Mayor Lincoln presided. Resolutions were adopted to effect the object of the meeting, and a committee appointed to receive contributions. Addresses were made by Mr. Lincoln, Col. Julian Allen, Edward Everett, and others. A hearty sympathy with the purpose of the gathering was manifested throughout the proceedings, and, at the adjournment, three cheers were given for Savannah and Sherman.

New York, Jan. 9.

cheers were given for Savannah and Sherman.

The Times Huntsville correspondent, dated 4th, sums up the losses since Hood assumed the offensive against Thomas as follows: Hood's loss in killed, wounded, and missing 20,084. Thomas's total loss 7,000. The rebels loss in Generals were 6 killed and 5 wounded and captured. They also lost 68 cannon. When Hood marched on Franklin he had 40,000 men. The Union force at that time numbered only 17,000. A new campaign is projected and the army is in motion. Thomas's headquarters will be on the Tennessee river, near Eastport, in a few days.

A Weshington special says: Horace Greeley

A Washington special says: Horace Greeley is here, urgent in pressing in his demands for peace, and predicting the speedy end of the war. Washington, Jan. 9.

MASHINOTON, Jan. 9.
A special to the Commercial says: It is a que ion whether Mr. Blair will go to Richmonde was reported still in Washington to da:
Mr. Fessenden will not lay his financial plat before Congress till he can have fully consulted his successor, who, it is said, the President will his successor, who, it is said, the President will decide on this week.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have decided to make a public appeal in behalf of the destitute of Savannah, and arrangements have been made in accordance.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 9.

The Convention to-day decided to completely evise the constitution, and passed a resolution or the appointment of cleven committees to thom shall be referred the different articles of the constitution, and whose duty it shall be to port such amendments thereto as may be seemed advisable.

en evacuated by order of Gen, Reynolds. It understood that the President has revoked s order at the instance of the citizens of that as order at the factories as the factories of the country.

New York, Jan. 9.

The Post's Washington special says: Fessent is probable the subscriptions to the 10.40 on aggregate \$146,000,000.

The Tribune's London letter says: The proceeds of the Liverpool fair are to be given to

trunks have been pawned by Southern gentle-men as security for their bills.

The same letter says: The rebel agents rently bought the steamship Rattle antly bought the steamship Rattlesnake, sister the Tallahasse, evidently with the design of

ting her out as a pirate.

The Herald's Newbern letter gives the follow-The Herald's Newbern letter gives the following additional particulars of the Roanoke river expedition: The gunboats Otsego and Barclay were sunk by torpedoes. The river was found to be full of torpedoes. Seventy-five were taken up in a distance of twenty-five miles, Sometimes they were found stretched across the river in single lines. The fieet proceeded to Poplar Point, and found the batteries too strong without the co-operation of the land forces. On their return, the boats were somewhat annoyed by sharpshooters.

sharpshooters.
Union officers writing from the prisons at lumbia say that many officers are escaping, e hundred getting away in one day. The ra-ns issued to the prisoners consist of cornmeal ght of the 17th ult., four hours after Colone

lford's flag of truce left Fort Sumpter the blockade-runner Fox ran through the fleet and reached Nassau. It is rumored that the rebel rams are preparing to come down to at-tack the fleet. tack the fleet.
The Post's Washington special says: The Ways and Means Committee had the tobacco tax under consideration this morning. The interests are clashing, and it is difficult to recontend to the constant of the content of t

New York, Jan. 10. The Herald's City Point correspondent, of the 8th, says: major-General Butler has been removed by the President from the position of commander of the Army of the James and the Department of Virginia and North Carelina and Department of Virginia and North Carollia, and the has been ordered to report at Lowell, Mass.

The official document in the case directed him The official document in the case directed him to turn over his command to the person named by Lt. Gen'l Grant as his temporary successor. Gen'l Ord, lately in charge of the corps, has succeeded temporarily to the important command. The Tribune says Mr. Blair, Sr., is in Richmond, and goes specially to see what can be done in the way of peace. The Tribune does not think he will succeed, and urges the filling up of our armies and making short work of the rebellion.

Blair is not clothed with any power from our Government, but we infer that he is authorized to ascertain whether any treaty of peace is now The Herald's Winchester correspondent details a conversation with a man recently from Richmond, who says the rebels are busy pre-

paring for evacuation. Much government property and many officials have already been Jeff has become convinced that he cannot hold the city much longer, and it is being Late rebel papers show that Davis has now on

Late rebel papers show that Davis has now on his hands quarrels with the Governors of Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama.

The Richmond Whig thinks the recent alleged peace mission of the two Blairs, entitled the United States the most impudent nation that has ever had existence.

The Charleston Courier says Hood has butchered his troops as recklessly as, according to the Richmond Sentinel, ever Grant did.

The Richmond Whig prints the testimony from a Savannah clergyman, and from Gen. Wayne and Gen. Beauregatd, that the reputed atrocities charged upon Sherman's army at Milledgeville are wholly unfounded.

Ladies of Milledgeville also write that no such

Ladies of Milledgeville also write that no such iolence was even attempted.

The Richmod Examiner ridicules the citieses meeting at zens' meeting at Savannah, saying it was composed of seventeen persons. NASHVILLE, Jan. 9.

The Union State Convention for the purpose of reorganizing the civil government in Tennessee assembled at the capitol this morning. Delegates were present from all parts of the State. Samuel R. Rogers, of Knox county, was chosen President, and Messrs. Mercer and Cone, of Nashville, Secretaries. Nothing of importance was done to-day. The meeting adjourned until Among the members in attendance are some

Among the members in attendance are some of the ablest politicians in Tennessee. Parson Brownlow and Horace Maynard are here and attended the meeting to-day. Heavy rain all day. River rising rapidly—ten feet water on the shoals. St. Louis, Jan. 10.

The Vicksburg Herald of the 5th has a full account of Gen. Grierson's recent raid in Mississippi. The expedition left Memphis on the 21st uit. three thousand strong, consisting of the 2d vit. three thousand strong, consisting of the 2d New Jersey, 4th Missouri, 7th Indiana cavalry, 1st Mississippi mounted rifles, 3d and 4th Iowa, 10th Missouri, 2d Wisconsin, 4th and 11th Illinois, and 3d U. S. (colored).

At Egypt, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, a considerable force of the enemy was encountered, and a sharp fight ensued, in which quite a number of the enemy was killed and wounded. Five hundred prisoners were taken.

A rebel Brigadier-General Holbon, commanding, was among the killed. From Egypt the command struck westward, crossing the Missispipi Central Railroad below Grenada, destroying thirty miles of it. Several tocomotives and fifty cars were destroyed at Grenada, and cloth and shoe factories at Bankston. The expedition brought in eight hundred horses and mules, and about the same number of contrabands.

Among the prisoners captured are one Col-

trabands.

Among the prisoners captured are one Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, twenty-five line officers, and a number of our men, who, to escape the horrible treatment of our prisoners at Andersouville, had joined the rebel army.

On the night of December 26, Eusign Blum, U.S. N. starter Victoria, over the starter of Colones and the starter of the On the night of December 26, Edeigh Blum, U.S.N., steamer Virginia, cut out from Gal-veston the schooner Belle, from Nassau, with one hundred and twenty bales of cotton. The schooner, when captured, was within five hun-dred yards of the rebel guardship, close in

Fort Smith advices of the 25th ult. confirm the reported evacuation of that post and Van Buren, and the probable participation of their garrisons in some movement south. Lieut. Wilcox, of the Chickasaw battalion, Lieut. Wilcox, of the Chickasaw battalion, had an interview with Gen. Thayer on the 26th under a flag of truce. The reported object of the visit was to negotiate terms for the surrender of his battalion to the Union forces.

The remnant of Price's army was at Boggy Depot, on Red river. Desertions were very numerous, and the whole country was filled with strangelers.

Three ordinances for immediate emancipation were introduced in the convention yesterday, but, after discussion, were informally laid aside to allow Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, to introduce his resolution for the appointment of committees to whom should be reterred the different articles of the present State constitution. After further debate, this resolution was adopted, and this morning the President appointed committees on boundaries, legislation, executive department, judicial department, education, internal improvement, banks, militia, seat of government, mode of amending the constitution, and miscellaneous provisions. Each of these committees is to carefully examine the parts of the present constitution referred to them respectively, and report to the convention such amendments thereto as they may consider expedient.

Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, is Chairman of the Committee on Legislation; Judge Clover, of St. Louis, is Chairman of St. Louis, Chairman of the Judicial department; not Mr. Glistrap, of the Committee on the Mode of Amending the Constitution. In addition to these, a Committee on Emancipation was appointed, to which all resolutions, ordinances, and bills on that subject shall be recreted, with, instructions to report to morrow. erred, with instructions to report to-morrow and another on the elective franchise and dis enchise of rebels.
Colonel Krekel, President of the Constitu-

donal Convention, has been appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri, vice Judge Wells,

Julesburg, Colorado, Jan. 9. urday morning a party of sixty Indians attacked the overland mail express coach, three niles east of here, and robbed the mail express. miles east of here, and robbed the mail express. They also attacked a mule train close by, killing one man and wounding another. The troops at the military post here, numbering from fifty to eighty, were immediately started to the relief of the white settlers in the vicinity, and drove the Indians to the Buffs, a mile back, where the Indians were reinforced to the number of one thousand five hundred, and in turn drove our troops back to the post. The Indians then entered the stage station in large numbers, en entered the stage station in large numbers, and after destroying all the furniture, and breakgall the windows in the buildings, set them in fire. They also destroyed a large amount of 
legraph material. A well directed fire of telegraph material. A well directed fire of musketry from our troops at the post soon drove them from the station. In a running fight on the retreat of our troops, thirty-five Indians were killed, including the principal chief. Nineteen soldiers and citizens were killed, and a general massacce and destruction of whites was only prevented by the persever-ance and bravery of our troops and an efficient artillery fire. The Indians retreated in a south-erly direction. This is by far the most deter-mined invasion made by the Indians.

New York, Jan. 10.

By the steamer Liberty we have Havana dates of the 4th. But little news from any quarter had reached Havana since the last advices from San Domingo. Though containing nothing new, they represent the Spaniards as making poor progress, and the general opinion is that Spain ought to abandon the attempted conquest of the Island. The same may be said of the French in Mexico.

Toronro, Jan. 10.

The case of Burley, one of the Lake Erie pi-

Tokonto, Jan. 10.

The case of Burley, one of the Lake Erie pirates, was again before the court to-day. The original document signed by Jeff Davis was produced, which authorized the raid. Objection being made to receiving it, the court adjourned to Thursday to consider the objection.

The case of Burley, one of the Lake Erie pirates, was again before the court to-day. The control of the court depressed by Jeff Davis was produced, which authorized the raid. Objection being made to receiving it, the court adjourned to Thursday to consider the objection.

The case of Burley, one of the Lake Erie pirates it would be wise to do so. We ought to wise our neighbors rich and prosperous and enterprising, able to buy from the United States and help our enemies. In reducing them to prove we would injure ourselves. But he had no the canadian Government in its order for the carried the raided of the raiders is substantial testimony to the Canadian Government in its order for the proventing the passage of the raiders is substantial testimony to the Canadian Government in its order for the powerty we would injure ourselves. But he had no the court and proventing the passage of the raiders is substantial testimony to the Canadian Government in its order for the carried of the raiders is substantial testimony to the court and proventing the second of th

NEW YORK, Jan. 10. New York, Jan. 10.

Nearly all the papers to-day have editorials on Blair's recent visit to Richmond.

The Tribune has no expectation of peace as he immediate result of the mission. Blair loss not go with power to make peace, but is mithorized to ascertain if present is received.

the mission to open the way to responsible ne-gotiation. It does not look for peace till every experiment in the South has been tried, by makng foreign intervention a condition for freeing he slaves. It says, in judging of the probabilidies of peace, we abuse our own credulity, and look at the matter from a Southern stand-point. The South has more to gain by further The Times hopes the report that Biair has

gone to Richmond is not true, and says no good can come of the mission. The Government has thus far dealt with the rebels only as individuals, and therefore only their State authorities can deal with the General Government in a movement for peace. It is useless to attempt to convince Jeff Davis of the folly of the rebellion until understood by the Southern people.

The Post calls Blair's mission a fool's errand, and thinks peace quite near, and that it will come from the Southern States and the poor people. It says the mission to Richmond will enable the rebel leaders to tell their people that the United States are tired of war, and anxious for a cessation of hostilities. It considers Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, and Farragut the best peace-makers

The Tribune publishes a letter from Rock Island, denying the recent charge of the bad treatment of the rebel prisoners. It says prisoners have exactly the same as our own soldiers.

The Times editorially, thinks, that Thomas and therefore only their State authorities car deal with the General Government in a move

Times editorially thinks that Thomas will probably make a march southward from Florence through to Alabama and Mississippi milar to Sherman's. The Commercial Advertiser has an editorial The Commercial Advertiser has an equional on the removal of General Butler, and reviews his military career on the James river and at Fort Fisher. It pays a compliment to his administrative ability, but considers him a failure as a military leader. It enumerates his failures, but thinks he has acted to the best of his

as a limitary leader. It elaminerates his failures, but thinks he has acted to the best of his knowledge, and hopes the Government will place him in a situation better adapted to him. The Post's Washington letter says: The Navy Department has taken great pains to prevent the export of anthracite coal, which blockaderunners desire, as they are discovered by the smoke of other kinds. Lately a ship, with a cargo, put into St. Thomas, and sold the cargo, which was bought by blockade-runners, and sent to Nassau.

A quarrel has sprung up between Jeff Davis and Governor Clark, of Mississippi, in regard to State troops lately called out by Gov. Oppase Davidson's raids. Davis insisted and demanded that these troops were turned over to the Conlederate Government. Clark refuses to comply, and says he is determined the command and control them as Commander-in-Chief of the Mississippi militia. Gov. Yates also disputes Davis's right to decide who are exempts in Alabama, and in reply, says that ministers, dungcists and the press be considered exercise. Alabama, and in reply, says that ministers druggists, and the press be considered exempt

New YORK, Jan. 10.

Late rebel newspapers contain an interesting and detailed narrative of the late Union raid of Generals Stoneman, Burbridge, and Gillem in Eastern Tennessee and Western Virginia, and so damaging te the enemy in the destruction of salt and lead works and a vast amount of other property, though an effort is made to represent the sxtent of injury as much less than it really is. It cannot avoid acknowledging that it was very great, and derives some consolation from the fact as the Yankees have now done all the harm in that region they are capable. in that region they are capable.

The rebel Senate on the 6th instant adopted a resolution of thanks to their Indian allies of

The Richmond papers are still indulging in glorifications over the failure of the expedition against Wilmington. Butler is said to be still alive and in a place of security, and his early

alive and in a place of security, and his early recovery is anticipated.

In the sharp discussion now going on between the rebel newspapers, in which Jeff Davis is meddling, is charged as the cause of all their recent disasters; some of them in their defence assail Gen. Lee as the Marplot.

The Herald's Army of the James correspondent says: All in camp, except the General himself, appear greatly surprised at his removal. If it was caused by the Wilmington fallure, it was inquired why it was not sooner made. The answer to this was that General Ord, who temporarily succeeds General Butler, was absent, and the authorities only awaited his return.

General Butler received the order about halfpast eleven, o'clock Sunday forenoon, and before three o'clock P. M. had made all his farewell preparations, turned over the army to his specessor and telepa his departure to this

forth.
The Herald's Shennodah correspondent says the inhabitants are suffering from the scarcity of food, and that the rebel-troops are quartered upon them, rendering their condition still more No new active military movements of impor-

No new active military movements of impor-tance have taken place recently in the Valley. The Herald's Springfield (Missouri) corre-spondent says the Union garrisons have been withdrawn from all points south of that place as far as Fort Smith, Arkansas, by order of Gen.

Canby.
The Georgia Recorder savs the Georgia Leg islature will be reassembled as soon as the State House can be repaired.

The Alabama Legislature adjourned after The Alabama Legislature adjourned after amending the revenue laws, providing for the support of indigent families of soldiers, clothing for Alabama soldiers who are prisoners, and for deficiencies in the Treasury.

The two Houses could not agree upon a Militia Bill, and none was passed. The Senate was in favor of a sweeping bill, while the House insisted on certain exemptions. Joint Resolutions of the second of the sec insisted on certain exemptions. Joint Resolu-tions were adopted and the reconstructions

were passed.

The Sentinel contains an account of a rebel cavalry expedition in Southwestern Virginia, where, it says, the people generally are disloyal, and the mountain passes are infested with bushand the mountain passes are infested with bush-whackers and swamp dragoons. It is a very-rich grass country, and abounds with fine fat slock. They secured 500 head, and undoubted by made the people still more disloval.

A Washington despatch savs that Secretary Fessenden has asked a modification of the law so as to allow him to issue two thousand millions more of the 7-20 bonds.

The vote on the constitutional amendment bill will be postponed for several days to allow full discussion.

all discussion.

The Herald's Washington despatch says: A cading peace Democrat, who has taken a rominent part in the peace movements during the late election and whose personal solutions. the late election, and whose personal relations with the President have been very friendly, has gone to Richmond, and will be probably heard of there soon.

of there soon. 6
The Lower House of the rebel Congress has peen engaged for several days in discussing the question of the consolidation of the army. In appears to be generally admitted by rebel Consolidation. appears to be generally admitted by rebel Con-gressmen that a necessity for consolidation exists, but the debate on the adoption of the plan is a perfect hitch in regard to the question whether the officers for consolidated organiza-tions shall be elected by the men or by G-neral

Lee.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, backed by rabid fire-eaters, favors the movement to make Lee dictator by giving him full power to appoint officers for the entire army. The movement was opposed by other members, who favor conscitton.

Washington, Jan. 11.

Vice-President Hamlin in the chair.

A petition to increase the pay of army officers was presented, and referred to the Military Com-Mr. Doolittle presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee on the subject of canal navigation around the falls of Niagara. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs

Niagara. I tary Affairs. Mr. Clark presented a petition from citizens of Virginia, asking that a Territorial Government be substituted for the present State Government

Priment.

Mr. Grimes called up the House bill to adrance the line officers of the navy fifty numbers in rank for special merit. Passed.

Mr. Van Winkle called up the bill to reimburse the Adams Express Company for losses sustained by the sinking of a steamer at New Orleans, having on board a safe containing Government treasury notes. After some discussion, it was referred to the Committee on Claims.

ms, resolution to repeal the Reciprocity treaty A resolution to repeal the Reciprocity treaty was then taken up.

Mr. Hale was sorry the Senate contemplated the repeal of the treaty. He regarded it as a step in the wrong direction. The treaty had been productive of good to both parties, and to repeal it could effect no good. If the object of repealing it was to beneit our commercial or financial interest, he wouldn't object.

Mr. Hale read a statement from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to show that unless operations of treaty exports to Canada had been increased in a few years from \$600,000 to to \$2,500,000, free goods and duty paying had been increased. He had been told Canada had altered the tariff so as to make it burdensome to our commerce. Rates had not risen more than 2 per cent and in the last few years they had decreased. In 1863 they were 19 per cent only a half per cent larger than in 1850. The statement that there had been unfair advantages taken on way duties was therefore a mistake. In 1853 exports to Canada were \$6,000,000; in 1854 \$15,000 000; in 1856 \$22,000,000, and 1863 \$28,000,000. Imports had increased from \$490,000 to \$20,000,000.

Mr. Hale was sorry that the Senate was about to act so soon on this matter. The Chamber of Commerce of New York had taken the matter under consideration, and would report. He understood that the Chamber of Commerce of New York had taken the matter under consideration, and would be regarded by Canada and England as a retailation for the wrongs which the people of the United States rightly imagined they had sustained. But he was sure the people of Canada were willing now to do anything they could to repair the wrongs that had been done and to prevent their repetition. He believed it would strengthen the rebellion and weaken the Union cause to repeal the treaty. Suppose it true that the repeal of the treaty would be progration of the treaty would strengthen the rebellion and weaken the Union cause to repeal the treaty would be wise to do so. We ought to wish our neighbors rich and prosperous and enter as then taken up.
Mr. Hale was sorry the Senate contemplated

counsel from the passions rather than from the welfare of the country. The treaty had been wise and solutary, and under it commerce had grown up and improved. Until some gentleman could point out some injury that had been done, he hoped the Senate would pause. He hoped the merchants of New York would have an opportunity to be heard on the subject.

Mr. Summer said the Reciprocity treaty has a beautiful name. It suggests at once equality, exchange, and security, and it is because it was supposed this treaty was originally accepted by the people of the United States. If, however, it shall appear that while organizing exchange it forgets equality and equity in any essential respect, there must be a modification in conformity with just principles. I mean to be brief, but hope, though brief, to make the proper-conclusion apparent. The treaty may

of anxiety through our history. Even from the beginning, and for several years previous to the Reciprocity treaty, they had been the occasion of much trouble, verging at times to positive outbreaks. This is plain advantage which can-not be denied; but as far as I have been able to not be denied; but as far as I have been able to examine, I don't find any further evidence show ing the value of the treaty in this connection, while opinions, even among those most interested in fisheries, are divided. There are partisans for it in Gloucester, Mass., and partisans for it in Maine. If the treaty related exclusively to fisheries, I should not be willing to touch it; but the practical question is whether the seeming advantage in this respect is sufficient to counterbalance the disadvantage in other respects. Next comes the navigation of the St. Lawrence; but this plausible concession has proved to be but little more than a name. It appears, that, during the first six years of the treaty only forty American vessels, containing 12,550 tons passed through the St. Lawrence, and during the same time only nineteen vessels, containing 5,446 ine only nineteen vessels, containing 5.446
ons, returned by the same open highway,
these are very pretty amounts, when we had
on the lakes a commerce of fifty-eight millions,
or when we consider the carrying trade beween the United States and British Provinces.
Take the year 1857 to '62, inclusive, and we
hall find that, during this period, the shipping
of the United States which cleared for the
British Provinces was ten million tons. British Provinces was ten million tons, and the foreign shipping which cleared during the same period was seven million tons, while the shipping of the United States which entered at our custom-houses from the British Provinces was 10,000,000 tons, and foreign shipping which entered was 64,555,420. I mention these things way of contrast in comparison with these and movements. The business which we we been able to do on the St. Lawrence seems grand movements. The business which we have been able to do on the St. Lawrence seems to be trivial; it need not be considered as an element in the present discussion. Treaty may be seen next in bearing on commerce, between the two countries. This has increased immensely but it is difficult to see how much this increase is due to treaty and how much natural growth, population, and facilities of transportation in both countries. There, also, railroads furnish prompt and constant communication which have gone into successful operation since the treaty. In three years immediately preceding the treaty the total exports to Canada were \$48,216,518, and the total imports \$22,588,577, being of exports and imports in the proportion of 100 to 46 in ten years of treaty; the total exports to Canada and the British Provinces were \$20,003,997,862. According to these amounts the exports were in proportion of 100 to 78. The total exports to Canada in three years were \$20,003,997,862.

proper conclusion apparent. The treaty may be seen under four different heads. It concern

sheries, navigation of the St. Lawrence, the

British Possessions, and the revenue of the United States. The fisheries have been a source

were \$2,003.997.862. According to these amounts the exports were in proportion of 100 to 78. The total exports to Canada in three years were \$6.587.674, being in proportion of 100 to 57, while the exports to Canada alone during the ten years of the treaty were \$176.371.911, and the total imports \$161.474,347, being in proportion of 100 to 97. I present these tables to lay before you the extent and nature of the change in commerce between the two countries. In the view which I take it is not improper to consider the much debeted question as to the effect of difference between our exports and imports, involving, as it does, the whole question of the balance of trade. The Reciprosity treaty cannot be maintained or overturned on any contested principle of political economy. I come in the last place to the influence of the treaty on the revenue of the country, and here the Custom-house is our principal witness, and means of determining this question will be found in authentic tables published from tilne to time in the report made to Congress at this session, which I have in my hands. Looking at these letters, we find certain unanswerable points. From an estimate founded on the trade before the treaty, it appears, that, if no treaty had been made, and trade had increased in the same ratio as before the treaty, Canada would have paid the United States in ten years of the treaty at least \$16.378,800, of which she has been reliev. United States in ten years of the treaty at \$16,373,800, of which she has been relieved. This sum has actually been lost to the aited States. In return, Canada has give 650,890, being the amount it would colle no treaty had been made. There is a vas

if no treaty had been made. There is a vast disproportion to our detriment. After further remarks, Mr. Summer quoted the report of the Secretary of the Treasury showing that the treaty had released from duty a total sum of \$842,383,287\$ in value of goods of Canada more than of goods the product of the United States. From these various considerations, it was clear that the revenue of the United States had suffered by this treaty, and that in this important particular its advantages had not been equally shared by the two countries.

Mr. Howe spoke against the repeal, and Sherman and Collamer in favor of it.

Pending the consideration of the resolution the Senate adjourned.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, The rebels made another attack on our pick

The rebels made another attack on our picket line this morning just before day, and captured a few of our men on the right of the 2d division. The morning was very dark, and the attacking party approached cautiously behind the abetis till near the line of pickets before they were aware of their coming. Our men fired their pieces and ran back toward tho reserve, but the rebels were so close to them, and being dressed in our uniform, they could not be distinguished from our own, and consequently were not fired on as they would. The rebels retreated, taking nine men with them. The object of the rebels on as they would. The rebeis retreated, taking nine men with them. The object of the rebeis seemed to be to obtain food and clothing, as they at once demanded the knapsacks and blankets of our soldiers, only a few of which they got, however. Our men go on picket for twenty-four hours, and only carry one day's rations with them, taking no knapsakes or blankets. On other parts of the line all is quiet. The weather has changed from very cold to rain.

Sr. Louis, Jan 11.

The State Convention has just passed the following ordinance of emancipation, by a vote of to 4.

6 to 4:

Be it ordained by the People of the State of Misouri, in Convention assembled, That hereafter, in his State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of rime, whereof the party shall have been duly onvicted, and all persons held to service or lavor as slaves are hereby declared free.

Despatches from the West say the Indians, at a transport of the party was the Penalty of the property of the penalty of the st accounts, were on the Republican river oving southward. Troops were concentrating

Advices from Fort Kearney say the overland Advices from Fort Rearney say the overland mail line is infested from Fallon's Bluff to Miles's Station, and perhaps beyond, by Indians, who so largely outnumber the troops that offensive operations cannot at present be prosecuted with much chance of success.

cuted with much chance of success.

New York, Jan. 11.

A meeting of tobacco merchants was held today to organize a tobacco exchange, to include interest in leaf and manufactured.

The Tribune's Brass Santiago letter says the steamer Ike Davis, captured sometime ago while on her way from Matamoras to New Orleans and ran into Galvestion, ran the blockade at that place loaded with cotton, and when off Brazos she was lost in a gale. Most of her crew sesaped on cotton bales and were picked up by English ships.

The Heraid's Washington special says orders have been telegraphed to Denver for the arrest of Col. Chitington for the slaughtering of the Indians Orders have also been sent to seize all property taken from the Indians together with the remmant of Indians who escayed slaughter and have them taken care of at Government expense till some disposition can be made of them.

and have them taken care of at Government expense till some disposition can be made of them. A bill will be brought before Congress at an early day more clearly defining the status of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and placing it under the provisions governing the regular army. The Richmond Whig's special account of Burbridge's raid says: It is impossible for Breckinnidge to defend his lines with his present command, and demands his reinforcement. It says when Gillem commenced preparations for a movement from Knoxville, and Burbridge apppeared at Bean's Station, Breckinridge thought we designed evacuating E. Tennessee, and wished to cover the movement of our stores and wished to cover the movement of our stores nto Kentucky. Rebel scouts and citizens contirmed this impression, and it was fully believed by Vanghan and Breckinridge. The movement of our forces completely deceived the ebels till too late for them to correct their misment of our forces completely deceived the rebels till too late for them to correct their mistake. The whole country was taken by surprise. When he came to Bristol he captured the telegraphic operator, and forced him to give orders to different offices along the line. He telegraphed to General Breckinridge and obtained the information he desired. His advance on Abingdon and Glide Springs was a complete surprise. The damage done to the railroad is serious, and will take some time to repair. The enemy demolished the machinery and buildings at the salt-works, and dropped the railroad iron in a well, which cannot be drawn up. The largest portion of the negroes who were there making salt were captured and taken off.

New York, Jan. 11.

The stock market at Gallagher's Evening Stock Board was strong this evening. Gold active at 219, at the board 218½. New York Central 115½, Erie 83½, Michigan Southern 72½, Illinois Central 1253½, Pittsburg 94½, Cleveland and Toledo 108½, Rock Island 102½, Northwestern 88, Fort Wayne 99, Ohio and Mississippi certificates 32¼, Cumberland 44.

The London Times says: If the United States is so ill-advised as to send its troops to the Canada order, very serious misunderstandings between the two countries may be the conse-

ada porder, very serious misunderstanding between the two countries may be the conse

nence.
The Daily News says the order of Gen. Dix The Daily news says the order of Gen. Will be disapproved by the Washington Government. It says the plea which could alone warrant such a course would be the refusal of the Canadian Government to administer justice and perform the duties of allies, and has no foundation. The Star condemns the hasty action of Gen. Dix as uncalled for, and says the resolution which passed Congress will tend to complicate a position already seriously embarrassing. The London Post thinks the promptitude of

sen about the form of april with only a vessel to oppose the United States fleet.

The France Bourse is firm—Rentes 65f.

The reduction of the Austrian armies is to be effected on a grand seale in Austria and Italy.

The Italian reduction will be 50,000 men.

The Italian reduction will be 50,000 men.

Washington, Jan. 11.

The Supreme Court has before it the case of F. M. Coleman, appellant, vs. the Hudson River Bridge Company, Albany.

The President has approved the joint resolution tendering the thanks of the people and Cowgress to Gen. W. T. Sherman, and the officers and men of his command, for their gallant conduct in the late march through Georgia. onduct in the late march through Georgia,

Augusta, Mr., Jan. 11. Hon. William Pitt Fesseden was re-elect Hon. William Pitt Fesseden was re-elected United States Senator to-day for six years from the 4th of March next. In the Senate Mr. Fes-senden had 37 votes and in the House 116 to 23 for Hon. W. P. Haines, Democrat. NEW YORK Jan 11

Old is stagnant and prices weak. Some op-perators profess to have information of move-ments that by to-morrow will put it up and dy wn 10 per cent. Price opened at 223/4, fell to 222/4, and afterward rose to 2283/4. Boston, Jan. 11. Boston, Jan. 11.

The Massachusetts State Senate has post poned the election of United States Senator in place of Wilson until the second Tuesday in

CAIRO, Jan. 11. The remnant of Hood's army is reported for-

tifying Corinth, with a view of going into win-ter quarters at that place. It is also said that he is repairing the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Monreal, Jan. 11.

The St. 'Albans' raiders to-day got another postponement for three days to get further evidence from Richmond.

THE GALT HOUSE DISASTER .- The remains of a body were removed yesterday from the ruins of this building. It is supposed to be Mr. Mills. The head and upper part of the throat is in such a condition that it is thought it will be impoossible to recognize it. The body was taken to the office of Dr. Cummins, on Second street, between Market and Jefferson, where it can be seen. The supposition prevails that quite a umber of persons are buried under the ruins. Will Hanna, of Shelby county, suppesed to have been one of the occupants of room No. 155, and a lady and her child are missing. The origin of the Galt House fire is a mystery. Opinions differ whether it was the work of incendiaries or caused by embers falling among some clothes in the back part of the building. The public are inclined to believe that it was wilfully and maliciously set on fire. The approximate loss is \$800,000, of which there is

insurance of about \$250,000.

The building adjoining the hotel, the property of the Ballard heirs, was occupied by A. Buchanan grocer, and O. W. Thomas of the Bullard heirs, was occupied by A. Buchanan grocer, and O. W. Thomas of the Bullard heirs, was occupied by A. Buchanan grocer, and O. W. Thomas of the Bullard heirs, was occupied by A. Buchanan grocer, and O. W. Thomas of the Bullard heirs, was occupied by A. Buchanan grocer, and O. W. Thomas of the Bullard heirs, was occupied by A. Buchanan grocer, and O. W. Thomas of the Bullard heirs, was occupied by A. Buchanan grocers and O. W. Thomas of the Bullard heirs, was occupied by A. Buchanan grocers and O. W. Thomas of the Bullard heirs, was occupied by A. Buchanan grocers and O. W. Thomas of the Bullard heirs, was occupied by A. Buchanan grocers and O. W. Thomas of the Bullard heirs, was occupied by A. Buchanan grocers and O. W. Thomas of the Bullard heirs, was occupied by A. Buchanan grocers and O. W. Thomas of the Bullard heirs, was occupied by A. Buchanan grocers and O. W. Thomas of the Bullard heirs, was occupied by A. Buchanan grocers and O. W. Thomas of the Bullard heirs, was occupied by A. Buchanan grocers and O. W. Thomas of the Bullard heirs, was occupied by A. Buchanan grocers and O. W. Thomas of the Bullard heirs and the Bullard heirs Buchanan, grocer, and O. W. Thomas, pork merchant; 400 barrels of whiskey was in store, belonging to Thomas, who estimates his loss at \$18,000, insured; 900 barrels of flour, owned by mith & Ferguson, no insurance; wheat to the amount of \$5,000, belonging to Brandeis & Crawford, insured. Buchanan estimates his oss at \$17,000, which is covered by insurance. THE LATE REBEL INVASION OF ELIZABETHown .- The commander of the rebel force was Rev. Pres. Williams, of Hardin county left that county last September, and his com-

which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony mand was composed almost entirely of drafted men of the Federal army from Hardin and Meade counties. The troops captured by the ACH BITTERS is a sure guarantee that by the same rebels on the 2d inst. at Big Springs numbered ninety-one colored soldiers, and three commis sioned officers of company L, 12th U.S. heavy artillery, whose names are Lieut. Love, Lieut. Kurist, and Lieut. Blaisdell. As we have previously stated, the rebels came in with a flag o truce, for the purpose of delivering the prisonfered an absolute safeguard against the danger that ers, and agreed to respect private property which they did, with the exception of taking seven horses from H. B. Helm. The rebel force umbered fifty men. No Federal force was at will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds floa Elizabethtown except a few men who were around you in the air unseen. HOSTETTER'S STOMguarding the bridge. The rebels captured from ACH BITTERS are not only a standard Tonic and our forces at Big Springs, Ky., ninety stand of Alterative throughout the United States, but they are arms, six thousand rounds of ammunition, and accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished three transportation wagons. The rebel force citizens of the Union to the people of all other lands at Big Springs, Hardinsburg, and vicinity, is es- In Canada, Australia, and the West Indies they are timated at one thousand.

gradually taking the place of all other Stomachics [For the Sunday Journal.] whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is pro THE PLAINT OF AGE, AND SPIRIT'S ANSWER. gressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will BY MES. ELIZA G. F. WHITE. eventually supersede every other Invigorant and Restor

My life is ebbing away-What have I here to gain But want and toil and pain-Why do I still remain?

To watch and pray. My days are now short and few-Now short and few. They are of little use In this world of abuse; From this, what now deduce?

Ans .- God's work for you. My spirit is weary new-Is weary now. Why lean on broken reeds— Why suffer endless needs Unblest by noted deeds? Ans .- Thy will to bow.

At last, when under the sod-

Under the sod,
When days and nights are gone,
And my last work is done, What then-cold and alone? Ans .- Thy soul with God. PROHIBITORY DUTIES. - Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, for January, contains the following: Experience is revealing the many crude and

Experience is revealing the many crude and absurd provisions of the present tariff act, whereby the revenue of the country is diminished rather than increased.

Take the article of spool-cotton, for example. Selecting this article as one, solely of foreign manufacture, our legislators have thought no duty too high. The present specific and advalurem duties amount to about sixty per cent of the foreign cost, and are so arranged that, on a return to lower prices for raw cotton, they will amount to a tax of at least seventy-five per cent—one altogether prohibitory.

The protection incidentally given to a few New England spinners, at the expense of the United States revenue, is enormous, the taxes paid by them, in currency, being only one-tenth part of those levied on the foreign spinners. The internal tax is-five per cent in currency, a

part of those levied on the foreign spinners. The internal tax is-five per cent in currency, a tax which produces from five to six cents per dozen, at this time, and which will not yield more than two and one-quarter cents a dozen at the ordinary prices of spool cotton. The duty on foreign thread ranges from twenty-four to twenty-six cents per dozen, according to quality, and is payable in gold. When gold can be bought at a premium of 225, this is equal to 54(6)00 per dozen in currency. Since the tariff act went into effect, the fluctuations in the price of specie have made the duty, at times, equal to seventy-four cents in currency, against

ual to seventy-four cents in currency, against average tax of six cents on the domestic The consequence is an enormous falling off in the imports, and consequent specie revenue, raised from duties on spool cotton, which, for many years, has been upward of \$300,000 in coin, at the port of New York alone, and which, for the past two years, has been \$500,000 per annum. It is absurd to suppose that a domestic tax of only six cents per dozen in currency will make up this deficiency, even if the entire trade could be transferred to New England.

Already the general bulk of the importations of this article have been largely diminished under successive advances of duty, and since the lot Tariff Act went into effect they have almost ceased. The great and sudden reduction of imports for the current year cannot be attributed to excessive importations prior to the passage of the act, since the imports of 1864 were very nearly the same as those of the two preceding years. The true explanation is to be found in the losses which foreign spinners are now suffering, in their attempts to contend against these heavy odds, whereby importation is stopped. The duty has passed the point at which the article will vield revenue. The consequence is an enormous falling off in

s stopped. The duty has passed the point at which the article will yield revenue. The annexed tables are taken from the reports ublished weekly by the New York Customs, and are approximately correct, no official state-ment of revenue from spool-cotton being ac-cessible. As regards the quantities imported at the port of New York—the figures are official, he duty for each year being assessed according to the Tariff Act then in operation: REVENUE COLLECTED FROM SPOOL-GOTTON AT PORT (

MY FARM OF 340 ACRES, SITUATED on Brier creek, Jefferson county, Ky. The residence is a two-story frame of 6 rooms, with hall. Good stables and other necessary out-bundings. It is well watered with never-failing springs and streams. About 135 acres under know. About 30 acres pepter, oak, wild-cherry, &c., of abundant growth. A line young orchard of select fruit. Also convenient to market. For particulars apply to Thos. D. Welch, on Jefferson street, 3 doors below Fith, Louisville, Ky., or a the undersigned, on the premises.

jill d5&wl² WILLIAM D. PENDLETON.

Entered for consumption, and withdrawn from wavekending, and wave-18 montas (n. 1865, lat July 1865, l

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Wing to the extreme illness of Judge Robertson's wife, and there being no quorum, the Court of Appeals will not convene until Wednesday, the 1st day of February next, and on that day the Court will call the causes docketed for the 31st day of the term, and on the uex day will call the causes docketed for the 32d day of the term, and so on from day to day until the call of the docket is completed.

The following causes stand first for oral argument to wit Stone vs. Lasley; Landsdale's ex'r vs. Beali; Samv vs. Beali's adm'r; D. M. McCallister va. A. D. McCallister; Miller vs. Thornton; Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railrosd Company vs. Spratt; Warren vs. Baker; Gayle vs. Gayle Hancock vs. Wilhoft; Peter vs. Piciffer; Ford vs. Trabue cc.; Van Dyke's exrs. vs. Delph; Howard vs. Miller Smith vs. Robinson; Same vs. Cope & Co. RESTRICTIONS UPON THE TRADE OF KEN-TUCKY-THE SHIPMENT OF TOBACCO. [COPY.] LOUISVILLE, January 9, 1865.

Very respectfully, W. D. GALLAGHER, Surveyor, &c.

NOLOGICAL JOURNAL and LIFE ILLESTRATED, for January, appears with 32 quarto pages, and a beautiful illustrated cover. It contains portraits of Tennyson, Silliman, Sheridan, Cobb, Phillips, Susanna Wesley-mother of John—an Indian Chief, Franz Muller, Miss Muggins, Miss Fury, 1822.

the Princess of Wales, Florence Nightingale, A Group of Warriors, Hannibal, Jilius Casar, Pi-zarro, Cromwell, Charles XII., Frederick the Grant, Scott, Wellington, and Napoleon, with

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., near Owensboro, by Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Capt. J. S. WOOLFOLK and Miss Suz C. WOOLFOLK.
On the 3d inst., at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. F.
Whittle, M. B. Nash and Luzzer Powell, all of this

DIED

On January 8th, of Pneumonia, Charles A., son of E. W. and M. A. Prewitt, aged fifteen months.

Reep Disease at Bay.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chron

Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustic

of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from

similar state of prestration by HOSTETTER'S STOM-

eans you too may be strengthened and restored. But

o those who stand in peril of epidemics-to all who, by

eason of exposure, privations, or uncongenial climate

ically addressed. You, who are thus situated, are pro-

nenaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this

ative now employed in medicinal practice

New York House 59 Cedar street, N. Y. j10 d&w2w

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Lubin's Hair Dressing Floriline,

BY C. C. SPENCER.

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A SPY, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embrsicing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout, and Spy. Giving a mest vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled Officers and Soldiers in want of profitable employment

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Heary county, within ten minutes' wait of twe
Find depois Belleview and Pleasureville, on Louis
ville and Lexinston Railroad. The improvements are
cond and sufficient. Plenty of water. Good barn and
fencing. Possession given at once. Refer to Orville
Ford or Tinsley & Fible, at Eminence, Ky, or to Dr. H.
Bodman, Frankfort, Ky.

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THE VERY HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID in cash for WHEAT, and every facility and

ance given to sellers in bringing the same to market,

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General

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AND BANKERS, . I Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, T. MAITLAND, NEW YORK.

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ng secured the sole and exclusive right to sell in the United States of America and the Canadas

r unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken own, this paragraph is most particularly and emphat

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Grant, Scott, Weinington, and Napoleon, ETHNOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, Physiognomy, IOLOGY, and Psychology. No. 1. Vol. Published at 20 cents a number, or \$2 a

by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, 389 New York.

GREEN RIVER W. D. Gallagher, Surveyor of Customs, Louis W. D. Gallagher, Surveyor of rille, Kentucku.

Dean Sir: Please advise us if General Burbildge's General Order No. 1, dated Lexington, Ky.; January 7, 1865, relieves parties from obtaining permits in order to ship their tobaceo from any portion of the State of Kentucky to this place.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

SPRATT & CO.

TOBACCO INSPECTION & SALES WAREHOUSE. SUMMERS & SPEED, Proprietors. EVANSVILLE, IND.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KY., OFFICE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,

MERTS. Spratt & Co., Louisville:
General & Co., Louisville:
Treasury, in pursuance of law, impose no restrictions upon the transportation of Kentucky grown tobacco within this State, or from this State northward. Tobacco of Tennessee growth, however, no matter when, or in what manner brought into Kentucky, is liable to seizure and forfeiture if found moving without permit. General Burbridge's order of the 7th instant removes all military restraint from the sale or transportation of tobacco anywhere within the district under his command, and leaves this article of Kentucky growth free to come to this city or proceed further North without let or hindrance, from all parts of the State, unless some restriction may have been imposed west of the Gumberland river by the Commander of the Military District of which that section of the State forms a part.

W. D. GALLAGHER, Surveyor, &c. lanters on Green and the Lower Ohio Rivers, have quided to open one.
Evanoville, as a market both for sales of Tebacco and braining supplies, offers superior advantages to the flanters of orean Cumberland, and the Lower Ohio Givers, to say market in the West. Being much nearer he centre of the great Tobacco growing region than Louisville of the great Tobacco growing region than Louisville of the press Tobacco growing region than Louisville of the press much lower than to any other large analyst, besides, being easy of access by steamboat at all seasons of their Young, will enable Finnters to attend the sales of their Young without match loss of time, and at comparatively analyst presses.

When sales are not made at satisfactory prices, and are rejected and the owner desires to ship his Tobacco to another market, we will be prepared to make liberal

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Sets Ladies Jeweiler.

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Gold Pens with Silver Mounted
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Job to 500 each.

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Lee above list of Goods will be sold for one dollar?

Certificates of all the various articles, stating what

one can have, are first put into envelopes, scaled up,

sixed, and when ordered, are taken out without re
c. On the receipt of the decrease of the set of the con
all transactions by mail, we shall charge for for
ing the Certificates, paying postage, and doing the

ness, 35 cents each, which must be inclosed when the

ficates is sent for. Five Certificates will be sent for

leven for \$3; thirty for \$5; sixty-five for \$10; and affect for \$15;

Jewns.—These acting as agents will be allowed tea

of on every Certificate ordered by them, provided

a remittance amounts to one dollar. Agents will

to the use of your correspondents in remain 15 cents,

either or every Certificate, and remit 15 cents,

either or ordered by our correspondents in recard to give

their correct address. Town, County, and State.

Address

J. H. WINSLOW & CO.

288 Brondway, New York,

Winston. J. M. Hopkins.

On the 9th inst., at Rollington, Oldham County, Kentucky, Karolina, wifeof Frederick Bremer, Jr., aced 25 years, 3 months, and 5 days.

In St. Louis on the 30th ulf., of Consumption, in the 25d year of her are, Maur E., Wells, wife of Einstage W. Cowen of that city.

On the 6th inst., at 85% o'clock P. M., Mrs. Sarah A. Murkhuk, consent of W. L. Murphy, after at long and

FOR TWO HUNDRED AND FORTYfive acres of rich Ohio river bottom land in
five acres of rich Ohio river bottom land in
Kentucky. Il miles below Louisville, withiero
1200 yards of the Salt river pike: 100 acres cleared
of young orchard, garden and small fruits, good resi
ence on the river bank, with good out-buildings, new
y-press and meadows. Health of the neighborhood
do. Terms casy.

GEO. K. AYDELOTE,
Ja dödwä

Salina, Ky. Copartnership Notice. THE FIRM OF TERRY & CO., Co the undersigned, is this day dissolved, JOHN Louisville, Dec. 31, 1864. E. A.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPARTnership, under the name of JOHN TERRY & CO., and
will continue the WHOLESALE GROGERY and COMMISSION business at No. 618 Main street, formerly occupied by Terry & Co.
JOHN TERRY,
JOHN L. WHEAT,
WILLIAM H. FOSDICK.
Louisville, Jan. 2, 1865—d6&w4

vasia.—Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decky of Manisond &c., supplying at the same time THE MENANS OF SELE-CINE. By one who has cured, himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope single copies may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Eq., d7 d&wlm Brooklyn, Kings co., N. Y.

produces a color not to be distinguished from natures warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies life. GRAY, REU, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a

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LUBIN'S HAIR DRESSING FLORILING. like all of bis celebrated preparations, is unsurpassed an worthy the patronage of all.

Sold by all druggists of repute in America. DRAKE & CHILDS, PERFUMERS, 56 eod&weowSm 101 Liberty street. New York.

Epileptie Fits can be Cured !- Dr. Lock row having become eminently successful in curing this terrible maked, invites all similarly afficted to east or send for circulars of reference and testimonials of nu-merous cases cured of from one to twenty-four years standing. He devotes his attention especially to dis-eases of the Cerebro-Spinal Axis, or Nervous System, and solicits an investigation of his claim to public confi-dence. PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO. and solution and investigation of the following solution and solution and solution of the following solution of the follow LOUISVILLE

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o7 d6&w3m SCHICKEDANTZ, LEONARD, & CO. Louisville Commercial College,

MORRIS, DECEASED, AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 13th day of January, 1865, at 10 o'clook, at my Auction Rooms, on Main street, between Third and Fourth, by order of Thos P. Smith, Administrator. I will sell to the highest bidder, the law library of Walker Morris, deceased, together with his literary and miscellaneous books. The highest believe with his literary and miscellaneous books. The highest believe with his literary and miscellaneous books. The highest believe with his literary and miscellaneous books. The highest believe with the Containing complete sets of English Genmon Laws and Equity Reports. the Reports of the Supreme Gircuit and many of the State Courts of the United States, with Disceste, a full set of Kentucky Reports. Law Dictionaries, &c., and an uncommonly large and well selected collection of Text Books of every description. Among the literary and miscellaneous books are works of every variety, and many of them very rare and valuable.

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LOUISVILLE, Dec. 19, 1964.

DY REFERENCE TO MY CIRCULAR No. 3, dated
of the step are necessary to be taken by pa ties who what
steps are necessary to be taken by pa ties who what
steps are necessary to be taken by pa ties who wish ts
prosecute their claims for compensation and bounty for
slaves, from which it will be seen that the certificate of
muster is necessary on which to base a claim to go before
the Commissioners bereafter to be appointed. These
certificates are not such as will entitle the holders to say,
but are only or denote that the slave has been massered
instell. To such as employ me to prosecute their claims,
would-state that I have blanks prepared and apported
by Col. Mussey, the Commissioner for the organization
of colored troops in Tennessee, also by Col. Sidel, Assistant P. M. Gen'l for Kentucky, and A. A. Gen'l Noble, of
Indians. Those sling claims with me or my squate can
get their proper vouchers prepared and promptly attenddu, as I shall visit all the colored regiments in the service, for the purpose of obtaining proof and identifying
slaves. The following gentlemen have been furnished
with blanks, and will act as my agen's:

W. N. Hogan, of Grant county, Travelling Agent for
State.
S. M. Bernard, Attorney at Law, Louisville, General

Richard Littlepage, Madisonville, Agens for Hancock county.

E. H. Brown, Hawewille, Agent for Hancock county.

E. H. Brown, Hawewille, Agent for Woodford W.

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COMMITTED TO THE BULLITT COUNTY jail, on the 5th of December, 1864, a negre boy, about 12 years of age, named JOHN WESLEY.

Says he belongs to Wm., White, of Logan co., Xy. The owner can o-me forward, prove property, and per-charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

Shepherdsville, Ky. Jan. 10, 1864—w4\* Spend Your Greenbacks

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REMARKS.—We claim for the Floriline the most perfect that Preparation and Dressing in the world. But a single application will establish the fact that LUBIN'S HAIR DRESSING FLORTLINE. WE HAVE BERN UNABLE HERST-FORE TO We furnish our Superior Family HaND-LOJM fast snought for the superior Family HaND-LOJM fast snought for the superior Family HaND-LOJM fast snought for the superior fast such as the superior fast such as the superior fast such as the superior fast superior fast

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C. Scott, Campbellsburg, Agent for Henry

Judge W. F. Evans, Glasgow, Agent for Barren, Allen,

d Metcafic counties.
P. D. Yeiser, Paducah, General Agent for counties

P. D. J. Feisert. Faincian, cost for Ballard county.
C. L. Cate. Blandwille, Agent for Ballard county.
J. D. Reid, Mt. Sterling, Agent for Montgomery county,
Stephen Elliott, Elizabethtown, Agent for Hardin
L. B. Cassidy, Dyeusburg, Agent for Crittenden
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